

Rhodesia arms find as African unrest grows

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, July 1

The Rhodesian security police have arrested about 20 Africans after the reported discovery last weekend of a cache of guerrilla arms and equipment in a Salisbury warehouse.

Communist-made machine guns, ammunition, explosives, poison, hand grenades, medical supplies, and guerrilla army uniforms were found accidentally, it is said, shortly before the arrival of the British team now taking part in Anglo-Rhodesian negotiations.

Security has been tightened here, and the talks are taking place against a background of intensive investigations and increased African unrest. The cache is said to have been in the warehouse of the Stuttafords' van line, in Salisbury's light industrial area, after the African in charge, Mr Cephas Mangwana, had gone on leave.

Cunard battle may be over

By LINDSAY VINCENT

The mysterious bidder for Cunard has taken only 24 hours to decide against entering a battle for control of the company.

Trafalgar House Investments appears to have the field itself. Cunard, still refusing to identify the prospective bidder, announced the withdrawal in a half statement issued after the close of market trading yesterday.

It is almost certain that the bidder was Grand Metropolitan plc, which is headed by Mr. Joseph. He is also a director of Cunard, and ended yesterday's lengthy meeting.

Mr Joseph again declined to comment on the matter yesterday, pointing out that he was in a difficult position because his place on the Cunard board.

of Cunard shares was immediately slashed.

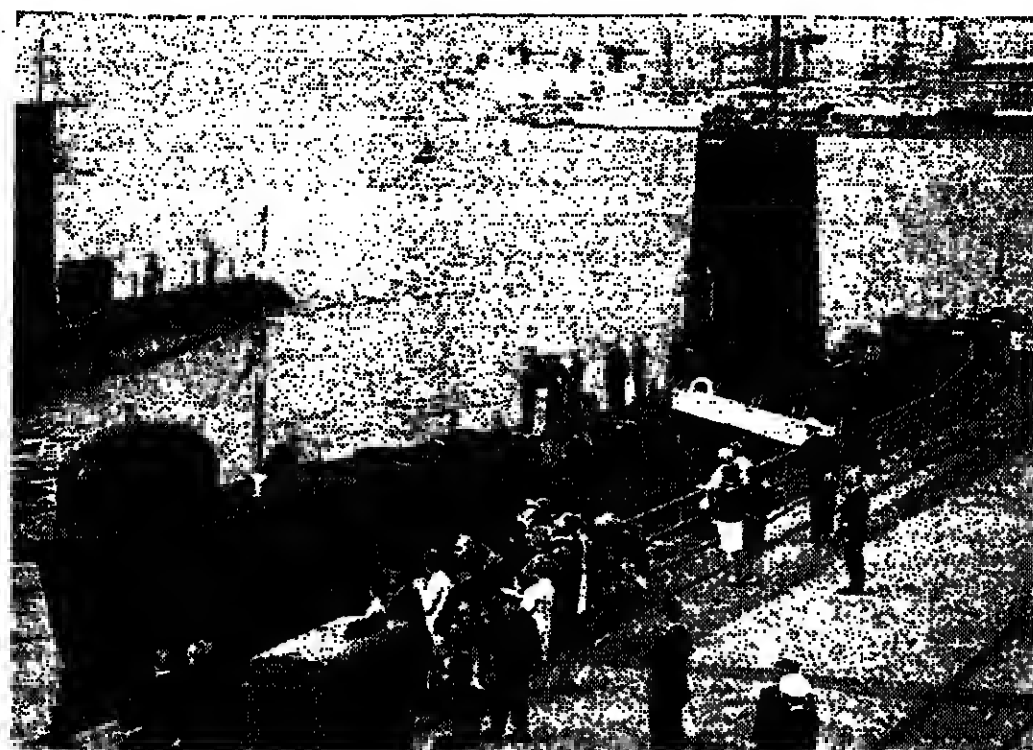
Trafalgar House, meanwhile, tightened its grip on Cunard by buying further shares in the market. It acquired a parcel of 100,000 at 175p each—10p below the indicated value of its offer—and is now in control of 22 per cent of the capital.

"I think we are looking good," said Trafalgar's managing director, Mr Victor Matthews, last night.

On speculation that Grand Metropolitan was the unidentified party, he said: "I think their bid for Trumans, timed as it was, spelled out loud and clear their thoughts on the chances of our bid succeeding."

Cunard said it was in no position generally to comment on the Trafalgar proposition, "nor on the adequacy of the price mentioned." Trafalgar House has yet to give the exact terms of its offer.

Slater, Walker Securities, meanwhile, which sold 10 per cent of Cunard's capital to Trafalgar House on Wednesday afternoon, claims to have made a profit of £750,000 on the deal. The company confirmed that it received no other approach for its shares than the one from Trafalgar.



The Artemis—a 1967 photograph

Submarine sinks and traps three

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

Three naval ratings were trapped in a submarine last night after she sank at her moorings. The Artemis went down in about 30ft. of water at Haslar Creek near Gosport, Hampshire.

About six sailors are thought to have got out through an escape hatch. The remaining three were in a forward compartment. The submarine Ocelot submerged alongside and established radio contact with the men, who were all said to be well.

The Ministry of Defence could not make any suggestion about the cause of the sinking. The Artemis had left Gosport yesterday after a routine check-up. The ratings in the submarine were all trained in escape procedures and had 24 hours' air supply, the Ministry said. They would choose their own moment for getting out through the escape hatch, but would be "talked out" as an extra precaution.

Four diving teams were on hand to help with the escape if necessary, and to investigate the cause of the sinking. Salvage vessels were also standing by to raise the submarine. The Artemis's full complement is 60 to 68 men. Her captain is Lieutenant A. R. Godfrey.

The Ministry said it was expected that the men would make their escape at about 11.30 p.m. when it would be in about 24ft. of water. The trapped men are believed to have been on watch at the time of the sinking.

The Artemis is one of six "A" class submarines. It is 221ft. long, and has a beam of 22ft. and a draught of 17ft. She was originally designed for service in the Pacific. Artemis has "Snort" breathing equipment and three submarines in the class have broken records for lengths of periods under water.

One of the submarines of this class, the Affray, was lost in the Channel in April, 1951.

In 1954 Admiralty security police investigated suspected sabotage attempts against the Artemis. The lives of 60 officers and men were thought to have been imperilled.

A stoker-mechanic from the submarine school at Portsmouth was later sentenced at a court-martial to one year's detention on two charges of placing grenades in the engines. In 1956 Artemis was involved in a collision off the Isle of Wight with a motor fishing vessel, but was undamaged and continued in service.

Since the Second World War there have been 12 major submarine disasters.

Secrets ruling 'not end'

THE SUPREME COURT'S decision allowing the publication of secret Pentagon documents on the Vietnam war did not rule out the possibility of criminal prosecutions, the US Attorney General, John Mitchell, said yesterday. The Government has already brought charges against Dr Daniel Ellsberg, who has admitted that he leaked the documents.

(Richard Scott, page 2; leader, comment, page 10)

Bragg dies

THE DEATHS were announced yesterday of the scientist Sir Lawrence Bragg, who assisted in developing the atom bomb, and the cricketer and diplomat Lord Constantine. Lord (Leerie) Constantine died of a heart attack at his home in London. He said last month that he was returning to his native Trinidad because his doctors had warned him that he would not survive another winter in Britain.

(Obituary, page 6; Miscellaneous, page 11; Neville Cordus and John Arlott on Constantine, page 20)

More for food

LITTLE could be done to prevent a further increase in food prices of between 8 and 10 per cent, Mr L. E. Reeves-Smith, chief executive of the National Grocers' Federation, said yesterday. "Statements that the reduction in Selective Employment Tax will significantly affect retail food prices are totally misleading."

National Gallery goes all out for the Titian

By CAMPBELL PAGE

The National Gallery has decided to go all out to save Titian's "Death of Actaeon" for the nation, to challenge the Government's level of financial support for purchasing major works, and to press for tax changes to encourage owners of masterpieces to sell to national collections.

The Titian was bought at Christie's on Friday by an American dealer for 1,600,000 guineas and then sold to Mr J. Paul Getty's museum in Malibu, California, for an undisclosed sum (said not to be substantially higher than that paid at the auction). The National Gallery is prepared to create a desperate "reduction ad absurdum" of the level of Government support for purchases.

Sir John Witt, chairman of the trustees of the gallery, said after a meeting yesterday that the trustees had decided to use all the gallery's money—£400,000—to try to buy the Titian. This means that it will have no money for other purchases until April next year.

The gallery will also ask the Government to give it an advance of £600,000. This would be repaid over the next six years by knocking an annual £100,000 off the purchasing grant of £480,000 which it receives from the Government. The gallery would therefore be operating on reduced finances throughout a period when other works worth millions of pounds may be coming on the market.

The National Art-Collection Fund has promised to add £50,000 to the gallery's £1 million towards the price of the Titian. The gallery intends to launch a public appeal and to ask the Government to make an outright gift of the balance of the purchase money.

The first step to save the Titian is for the reviewing committee on the export of works of art to refuse an export licence. The gallery will naturally support opposition to a licence, and hopes that the committee will give a year rather than the usual 90 days for the purchase money to be raised in Britain.

After the loss of Velasquez's "Juan de Pareja" in December, the trustees of the gallery feel that they must stop the rot. Sir John Witt referred yesterday to the possible loss of the Titian as "a widening of the floodgates, and pointed out that the country still had about a dozen masterpieces of the Titian's quality which might come on the market.

The trustees have also decided to refuse Mr Paul Getty's offer of reciprocal loan arrangements for the picture to be shown in Britain from time to time. Their statement expressed gratitude, but said they felt they would be failing in their duty if they agreed to any arrangements whereby great paintings were exposed to the dangers of frequent transport and changes of atmosphere.

Moreover, they regard the Titian as one of those great works of art that ought to be retained in this country."

In their report for 1969 and 1970, published yesterday, the trustees of the gallery explain how gifts of money and paintings to the national collections could be encouraged by changes in estate duty, income tax, and capital gains tax.

Gifts of money should, like paintings, be exempt from estate duty. This would avoid a situation such as the one which occurred recently in which the gallery received only £100,000 out of a bequest of £500,000. The trustees also describe the American scheme whereby a donor of money or works of art can claim the value of the gift as a deduction for tax purposes up to a certain level which can be 50 per cent of his income for that year.

"This is a practical and most valuable incentive to private benefactors to give during their lifetime," the report says. Sir John said that the trustees were concerned about the slowing down of private benefactions, and felt that individuals should be given real incentives.

The trustees are reluctantly accepting the Government's plan for admission charges because they have no choice. They also "violently disagree" with the Government's view that money spent on the arts should not necessarily be spent on acquisitions but on improving buildings, and display in their opinion, building programmes can be phased without causing irretrievable damage, but a last masterpiece may never be recovered.

Letters, page 10

Battle begins on 'Red Book' ban

By PETER HARVEY

The banning of the "Little Red School Book" last night raised protests from the Defence of Literature and the Arts Society and the National Council for Civil Liberties.

Mr Richard Handyside, publisher of the book, said "It was a political prosecution from the day the police began raiding our warehouses. We shall be fighting this all the way—the issue is one of denial of liberty."

The DLAS and the NCCL announced that they were launching immediately a campaign to finance Mr Handyside's appeal against yesterday's ruling by a Lambeth magistrate, that the book is obscene.

The three-day trial of the "Little Red School Book" which was intended to advise children on "the problems of life" ended yesterday afternoon when the magistrate, Mr J. D. Purcell, found Mr Handyside (27) guilty of possessing obscene material, and fined him a total of £50, with 110 guineas costs.

Mr Purcell told Mr Handyside: "I cannot accept that you published this book entirely out of love for your children. It has come to the conclusion that this book falls within the appropriate section of the Act."

Mr John Mortimer, QC, summing-up for the defence, had said the choice was between an attitude that children must be dissuaded from taking part in sexual matters, and one which dealt with them in a practical and

matter-of-fact way in the hope that discussion might lift the guilt and obsession surrounding an exaggerated interest in sex.

The prosecution had concentrated on the sexual aspects of the book. "You could argue that more harm has been done by someone behaving wickedly politically than was ever done by a man like Casanova," he said. The book "is a part of the continuing argument between those who believe young people should not be told, and those who believe children should be encouraged to find out for themselves."

As Mr Purcell left the Bench, a long-haired youth at the back of the court shouted: "You obscene old man," and a number of people in the public gallery jeered at Mrs Mary Whitehouse, general secretary of the National Viewers and Listeners' Association as she left the court. She said outside: "I am delighted and very relieved at the verdict which has drawn a line. I never really felt that the verdict could have been otherwise in a society which really cares for its children. I feel sure that the great majority of parents and teachers will be very pleased."

Mr Handyside, of Adelbert Terrace, Stockwell, London, had pleaded not guilty to two charges of possessing for gain a total of 1,138 copies of the book. He said last night: "I still cannot believe that anyone could take in isolation 23 pages of a 308-page book and say that, because that section dealt with sex, the book is obscene."

"What is at stake here is not sex education for young people but the ability of young people to question authority."

Mr Handyside, a policeman's son who won an open scholarship to King's College, Cambridge, said he had "not made one penny out of the 17,000 copies sold before the trial ended; 20,000 copies would have been the break-even point and only if the book's sales reached the 100,000 mark would any real degree of profitability have come on to the scene. I published the book because I believed it would be of real value to kids—I only wish I had had something like it when I was growing up."

Mrs Grace Berger, chairman of the NCCL, said: "It offended the sensibilities, the order of things, in the minds of adults. Turn to back page, col. 2

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Moscow's homage to cosmonauts

Moscow, July 1

President Podgorny, the prime Minister, Mr Kosygin, the Communist Party leader, Mr Brezhnev, stood silent tribute today to the dead cosmonauts.

The bodies of the three, cosmonauts, Georgi Biondovits, and Vladimir Komarov, lay in state in a hall at the Central House of the Soviet Army as thousands filed past ashes will be placed in the main wall tomorrow.

he postmortem examination has taken place, but there is word on when the committee set up to determine the cause of the accident would report. Patsyev, the test engineer, had a dark mark on his forehead which looked like a bruise

covering most of his right cheek, but no other sign of injury was visible.

The author, Konstantin Simonov, gave what could be a hint of the cause of death in "Pravda". He wrote: "At the last moment, three human hearts could not stand up to something for some still unknown reason." This seems to support the theory that stress on the heart of the return to gravity was too much after 24 days in orbit.

● Russia's Salyut spaceship, now circling the earth, unannounced after the fatal departure of the three Soyuz-11 crew, will crash back to earth on July 23 unless its orbit is changed. The US Air Force has claimed—Benter.

Picture, page 2

Polo, the game with the scent in it

By John Ezard

case of the firm's products. Lord Cowdray began bluntnly:

"Nowadays it is difficult to find sponsorship for these things, but Faberge (the perfumers) have come forward and we are grateful to them."

He announced the latest choices for both teams and it became clear that the four-man American team was rather better. It has a combined handicap of 28. Although selection of the British side is incomplete, it cannot reach a handicap of more than 24 on the basis of players now available.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who has a handicap of four,

may be chosen. Otherwise, he has agreed to referee the match. Spectators can watch it free, but must pay a £2 car park fee. Lord Cowdray hopes for a big crowd to finance a second international.

Mr Butler, chairman of the United States Polo Association international committee, was asked if he saw any contradiction between his involvement in an egalitarian musical and his interest in a rich man's sport.

He replied: "No, no contradiction at all." Mr Moore, smoking a huge cigar, which he said Sir Lew Grade had given him to silence his requests for television coverage, amplified: "The horses don't make comparisons."

Mr Alan Budgett, Hurlingham Polo Association chair-

man, hoped that a return to international competition would stimulate the upsurge of interest in low-handicap polo among pony clubs, so putting the game "on a broader and more popular basis."

Mr Butler added: "It will give them a chance to fight to represent their country."

It costs at present \$50,000 a year to keep a top American or English team on the field. But Colonel Gerald Lee, chairman of the Guards Polo Club at Windsor, spoke of its growing appeal to subalterns and sergeants, who could use other people's ponies at only a small fee for each chukka.

"The trouble is with these chaps is that they're always off to Northern Ireland," he added.

ORD COWDRAY and the producer of "Hair," Michael Butler, yesterday came together to revive international polo in Britain.

With a lot of help from air friends and with crucial financial support from a male cosmetic firm (slogan: "Suave and sophisticated, but bitly savage"), they are staging at Cowdray Park, Essex, on July 25, the first match between England and a United States since 1936. The prize will be the "champion of champions" award in polo, which has been played only twice since the war and has been in a vault at spray's, the Bond Street jewellers, since 1954. It would never, a polo-

veteran murmured, have happened before the war, when the lavish resources and wealthy memberships of the Ranelagh and Roehampton clubs in particular would have rendered sponsorship unnecessary and unthinkable.

But this was 1971, when British enthusiasts are so short of money that they cannot even foster a team to give the ranching Argentine, now the top players in the world, a plausible game.

So Lord Cowdray sat beside Mr Butler, who sported a Butch Cassidy moustache, and Mr Roger Moore, the television "Saint" who is a director of the cosmetic firm. Near them was the resplendent 4ft. high silver gilt cup, made in 1911 for the Ranelagh club. Even nearer was a display

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Vietcong offers new deal over prisoners of war

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, July 1

Madam Binh, the chief Vietcong negotiator in Paris, submitted a new peace plan today which would ensure the release of American prisoners concurrently with the withdrawal of American troops provided Washington agreed to complete this withdrawal by the end of this year.

A White House spokesman admitted grudgingly today that there were new and positive aspects of the Binh proposals — as well as parts that were "clearly unacceptable."

Pentagon papers show much less than whole truth

From our own Correspondent, Washington, July 1

The "New York Times" and the "Washington Post" unleashed by yesterday's ruling of the Supreme Court, had a field day this morning with the Pentagon papers. The "Times" filled 12 pages with documents. The "Post," continuing its original practice, devoted three pages to three separate stories by staff reporters based on, and with quotes from, the documents.

But, after all the frenzy and the fanfare of the past fortnight, the revelations are less than startling. Generally the documents make rather tedious, or only mildly titivating, reading. They are for the most part, and represent very much less than the whole truth. They tend to provide documentary confirmation of what most students of current affairs were already aware of — rather than blinding flashes of insight.

For instance, the three stories in the "Post" disclose:

1. Presidents Kennedy and Johnson feared, in 1963 and 1964, that South Vietnamese opponents of American policies, or pro-French factions, might make a deal with Hanoi on the basis of the neutralisation of South Vietnam. The highest American officials made no bones about equating that with a Communist takeover.

Ellsberg refuses to name his helpers

Cambridge (Mass.), July 1

Dr Daniel Ellsberg said today that the Pentagon documents he had in his possession included sensitive volumes on negotiations which he did not pass on to the press. He told a press conference here that he did, however, give them to the Senate foreign relations committee.

Dr Ellsberg, aged 40, who faced Federal charges concerning the leak of the Pentagon documents, said: "There were in fact several volumes dealing with negotiations."

"They were past negotiations, but they obviously involved the possibility of private channels that could be used in the future."

"I did not want to contribute to even the possibility that

I would get in the way of negotiations. Therefore, I did exercise the judgment of giving those materials to the Senate foreign relations committee, which I felt had an overriding need to know, and not to any newspaper."

Dr Ellsberg admitted at today's press conference that others had helped him deliver the documents, but he refused to name them. Asked whether it was he who released the documents to the "New York Times," he replied: "I'm not going to name any individual paper. I gave them to the papers of this country."

He said it was for the "New York Times" to decide "how far they want to go in concealing their sources... they've done a service to this country by defending that, in front of the supreme court." — Reuters.

Madam Binh said that the withdrawal of US troops and the release of the American POWs, including US pilots captured in the north, "will begin on the same date and will end on the same date." This is the clearest and most concrete assurance Hanoi has yet given concerning the release of the American prisoners. It should greatly strengthen the hand of those Americans, both inside and outside Congress, who are trying to persuade President Nixon to set a firm date for the completion of the withdrawal.

It would seem to destroy one of the two pillars on which Mr Nixon supports his case for refusing to announce such a date — uncertainty about the fate of the prisoners. The other condition is that the South Vietnamese must be in a position alone to hold off the Communists.

If accepted

But if the Binh proposals were accepted as the basis for a negotiated final settlement, there would be no need for the fighting in the south to continue after the American withdrawal.

These are Madam Binh's other proposals:

1. The ceasefire between the Communist and US forces immediately agreement has been reached on the complete withdrawal of American and other allied foreign troops.

2. A ceasefire between the Communist and South Vietnamese forces as soon as the Vietnamese belligerents in the south agree on the creation of a coalition government in Saigon, the main task of which would be to arrange for elections.

3. The problem of Vietnamese forces (presumably Hanoi's units in the south which she has never officially admitted are there) would be settled among the Vietnamese themselves.

4. Following the re-establishment of peace, reunification of the country would be negotiated without outside interference, between the two parts, both of which should adopt a foreign policy of neutrality.

5. South Vietnam, before reunification, would establish relations with all countries, including presumably Peking and Moscow as well as Washington.

6. The US would be held liable to pay an indemnity for the losses and destruction it has inflicted in Vietnam, North and South.

Hanoi's view

Hanoi's representative at the Paris talks, Xuan Thuy, immediately supported this peace plan. The chief American delegate, Mr David Bruce, asked for an adjournment of the meeting for one week so that the US could study the new seven-point plan.

Presumably the biggest obstacle for the United States is the call for a coalition government in Saigon before the elections are held and before any other details of a peaceful settlement are negotiated.



In the Soviet Central Army House in Moscow, Mr Brezhnev covers his face to hide his emotion as Mr Kosygin comforts the family of one of the cosmonauts killed in Soyuz-11

WEU under the pall of impending redundancy

By HELLA PICK

Although Lancaster House was shining in full redecoration glory to welcome Britain's future partners in the EEC, yesterday's ministerial meeting of the Western European Union was the usual low key affair.

The WEU belongs to the six Common Market countries and to Britain and the Government had hoped for a high-level celebration party after last week's hard labour in Luxembourg. However, the five Ministers of the Six were more conspicuous in their absence than their presence.

Germany, France, and Italy were represented only by State Secretaries. The Belgian Foreign Minister was there for half a day. Holland's outgoing Foreign Minister, Dr Joseph Luns, dropped in briefly between various farewell ceremonies to mark the end of his many years in office, and as a final expression of his close friendship with Britain.

Only M Phorm, Luxembourg's Foreign Minister, was there for the whole day's discussions. Sir Alec Douglas-Home presided over the talks, dealing mainly with the Middle East and East-West relations, but also touching briefly on Malta, Pakistan and the protection of diplomats.

There was no discussion of the future of the WEU AS SUCH. But it is clear that its members feel that once the EEC is enlarged, political consultations will be more aptly undertaken within the framework of the Community's efforts at foreign policy coordination. Sir Alec in his opening remarks, however, hinted that the WEU might still have a useful role as a framework for European defence cooperation. And at his press conference afterwards, Sir Alec said that the future of the WEU will not be discussed for some months. Presumably everyone wants to wait until it is certain that the EEC will indeed be enlarged.

All of yesterday's speakers emphasised their satisfaction at the outcome of the British membership negotiations. None of the Six hide their interest in the British Parliamentary situation and the public debate here over EEC membership. But at the Council meeting only the Italians noted that the Labour Party, with Mr Wilson as Prime Minister, sponsored Britain's 1967 application to join the Community.

Discussions on the Middle East produced the consensus that the Arabs want a peaceful settlement. Sir Alec felt there was a serious threat of deterioration in relations between Israel and the Arab countries. It was hard to be optimistic, but still worth trying to find a solution. Israel should be persuaded that a negotiated settlement is better than continuing confrontation.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home was his usual gloomy self on East-West relations. The world was faced with an expansion of Soviet armaments and the movement towards détente seems to have been halted. If agreement could not be reached on the relatively simple problem of Berlin it was hard to see the value of trying to arrange an East-West Security Conference, he felt.

The French are more optimistic about Berlin but far less sanguine about the wisdom of seeking talks on mutual balanced force reductions. Britain and most other members of the Western Alliance are at least willing to probe the Russians. But France believes that negotiation on arms reduction at this point would be an error. First, tension in Europe must be eradicated. Only afterwards should there be talk of reducing Europe's defence potential. Anything else would be confusion of cause and effect.

What is not yet clear, because British Ministers are keeping these cards close to their chests, is the extent of the Heath Administration's about face on military value of Malta. If Mr Mintoff wants to raise the present rates of about £2 millions per year — this would have to be weighed against the alternatives available for British and NATO forces.

When the issue was raised by Mr Duncan Sandys who, as Commonwealth Secretary, framed and signed both agreements, Mr Godber refused to be drawn. He referred to "the long and historic association between Britain and Malta as well as the strategic importance of the island and its facilities there."

Hella Pick adds: Sir Alec Douglas-Home, questioned after yesterday's Ministerial Council meeting of WEU, would not say whether he had plans to meet Mr Mintoff. He had told Mr Mintoff he would discuss the Malta issue with him after the defence agreement when he was briefed on the Maltese point of view.

Britain rejects Mintoff's claim on treaty

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

The British Government has vigorously rejected the claim by Mr Mintoff, Prime Minister of Malta, that the defence agreement of 1964, and its companion agreement on finance, no longer exist. Mr Godber, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said in the Commons, yesterday, that London held that both agreements were fully in force, and that there had been no official message from Malta to suggest otherwise.

Mr Godber was speaking as the High Commissioner to Malta, Sir Duncan Watson, was beginning a series of meetings in Whitehall. These will last several days and will include talks today with the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

The key point in the anonymous statement by the Maltese Government on Wednesday, an hour after Sir Duncan had left for London, is that the agreements had been denounced by the previous Administration of Dr Borg Olivier in 1967, during the dispute with Britain over the rundown of military forces on the island. Since that Administration considered that Britain had broken the arrangements, then, in the words of Wednesday's statement "the question of a unilateral abrogation of a treaty by the Maltese Government does not arise."

This whole argument of retrospective denunciation is regarded in Whitehall as legal nonsense, although Sir Alec and his advisers recognise that Mr Mintoff, having come to power, can do anything he likes in the name of Maltese sovereignty, including the scrapping of treaties and agreements.

The Maltese in London is to turn a blind eye to verbal provocation from Valletta, to behave as if the treaties are still in force, and to show readiness and goodwill towards immediate negotiations.

London thinks Mr Mintoff and his Ministers have deviated from normal international practice. They issued a statement declaring the agreements void, but sent no official communication on this point. All that Sir Alec and Mr Godber know about abrogation is what they read in the newspapers. It appears that Sir Duncan was not given any official message either.

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Storm in a winecup

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, July 1. M KLEBER BOUGAT, and M Jean Schaffner, both steady citizens in their middle years, are water tasters. Which does not mean that they are total abstemious but that they are employed by the City of Paris to test the palatability (purity I looked after by more scientific methods) of its water supply. It is a job that calls for a sense of responsibility and a clean palate.

They are sociable types as well as being keen about their work. Both characters staid made them say "Yes" when, in 1961, a journalist, who, with the approval of the city authorities, was collecting material for an article about the water supply in Paris, said at the end of the day: "Come and have quick one."

Just one it was, at a corner bistro. Neither Kleber nor Schaffner gave any importance to the fact that they were leaning companionably over the reporter's photograph. The reporter's colleague took a picture of them.

Ten years later on a well-known women's magazine published a story about the evils of the demon drink. It was one of those personal testimonies, headed: "The nightmare, living with drugs." The copy had lived up to the promise of the title — "one cuts down a cigarette, one cuts down a glass of wine. In some towns 10, 12, even 15 per cent, the budget of small wine earners flows away in wine."

There was a picture to drive the lesson home. Spectacularly, there was a picture of a young man, Kleber and Schaffner, propping themselves against a bar counter, holding up their brimming glasses.

It might have cost the their jobs, as they have said when, today, they see the magazine for damage. They are claiming 20,000 francs each, strong not only in their pockets, but in their property, but in hope inspired by a past decision of the Paris Appeal Court that the owner has the right to decide how that property is used or abused.

CBS accused of contempt

A House Committee yesterday set the stage for another conflict between the United States Administration and the news media by voting to force CBS to produce tapes of a 1964 debate between Frank Stanton, for contempt Congress. The committee ordered Mr Stanton to produce tapes of a 1964 debate between Frank Stanton, for contempt Congress. The committee ordered Mr Stanton to produce tapes of a 1964 debate between Frank Stanton, for contempt Congress.

TELEVISION

Robert Carr and assorted specialists assess the chances of his hopeful "Code of Practice" for industrial relations (BBC-2, 10.40). Andre Previn and the LSO come on like "Friday Night is Music Night" — Nutsacker and all that ("Andre Previn's Music Night", BBC-1, 9.20). "Budge" comes to a (temporary?) end (ITV, 9.0). Earlier, "Europa" looks at retirement in four societies, east and west (BBC-2, 8.0).

BBC-1

10 p.m. Dyfal Donc.
1.30 Watch with Mother: On the farm.
1.45 News.
1.53 Wimbledon Tennis.
4.45 Clangers.
4.55 Marine Boy.
5.20 Ryan and Ronnie.
5.50 News.
6.0 London This Week.
6.15 Wimbledon Tennis.
7.15 The Virginian.
8.30 Look—Mike Yarwood!
9.0 News.
9.20 Andre Previn's Music Night with the London Symphony Orchestra.
10.40 The Movie Crazy Years: "The Roving Twenties," with James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart.
12.20 a.m. Weather.

BBC-2

11.0 a.m. Play School.
2.25 p.m. Princess Anne opens the Erskine High Level Bridge—188ft. above the River Clyde.
4.30 Wimbledon tennis.
7.30 News.
8.0 Europa.
8.30 The Woodlanders: Part 3, "Fellce."

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

1.45 p.m. Racing from Sandown Park (2.0, 2.30, 3.5, 3.35 races).
3.45 Yoga for Health.
4.10 Zingalong.
4.25 Wild Bill Hickok.
4.50 Skippy.
5.20 Follyfoot.
5.50 News.
6.0 Today.

LONDON WEEKEND

7.0 On the Buses.
7.30 The Sky's the Limit.
8.0 Hawaii Five-O.
9.0 News.
9.0 Budge.
10.0 News.
10.30 Manhunt.
11.30 The Untouchables.
12.30 a.m. News to Me.

ANGLIA—1.45 p.m. Racing.

3.55 Anglia Newsroom. 4.0 Yoga for Health. 4.30 The Romper Room. 4.50 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 5.00 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 The Sky's the Limit. 7.30 The Mod Squad.

MIDLANDS—1.45 p.m. Racing.

3.35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3.40 Women Today. 4.0 Peyton Place. 4.40 Zingalong. 4.55 The Lionhearted. 5.00 News. 5.05 ATV Today. 5.25 Crossroads. 7.0 Report at Seven. 7.30 The Saint. 8.25 The Trouble With You. 10.30 Budge. 10.35 Film: "The Spider's Web." 12.10 a.m. News and Weather in French followed by Weather, Close Down.

SOUTHERN—1.45 p.m. Racing.

3.10 Yoga for Health. 3.35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3.40 Women Today. 4.0 Peyton Place. 4.40 Zingalong. 4.55 The Lionhearted. 5.00 News. 5.05 ATV Today. 5.25 Crossroads. 7.0 Report at Seven. 7.30 The Saint. 8.25 The Trouble With You. 10.30 Budge. 10.35 Film: "The Spider's Web." 12.10 a.m. News and Weather in French followed by Weather, Close Down.

WEST AND WALES (HTV)

2.15 p.m. Racing. 4.5 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.15 Moment of Truth. 4.40 Women Only. 5.0 Zingalong. 5.15 Robin Hood. 5.50 News. 6.1 Report West. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "Stags to Tucson." 8.30 The Trouble With You. 10.30 Budge. 10.35 Film: "The Spider's Web." 12.10 a.m. News and Weather in French followed by Weather, Close Down.

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RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

8.25 a.m. News. 8.27 Farming Today. 8.45 Prayer for the Day. 8.50 Regional News. 9.0 Today's Paper. 9.15 Today's Paper. 9.30 Regional News. 9.40 Today's Paper. 9.55 Regional News. 10.0 Today's Paper. 10.15 Regional News. 10.30 Today's Paper. 10.45 Regional News. 11.0 Today's Paper. 11.15 Regional News. 11.30 Today's Paper. 11.45 Regional News. 12.0 Today's Paper. 12.15 Regional News. 12.30 Today's Paper. 12.45 Regional News. 1.0 Today's Paper. 1.15 Regional News. 1.30 Today's Paper. 1.45 Regional News. 2.0 Today's Paper. 2.15 Regional News. 2.30 Today's Paper. 2.45 Regional News. 3.0 Today's Paper. 3.15 Regional News. 3.30 Today's Paper. 3.45 Regional News. 4.0 Today's Paper. 4.15 Regional News. 4.30 Today's Paper. 4.45 Regional News. 5.0 Today's Paper. 5.15 Regional News. 5.30 Today's Paper. 5.45 Regional News. 6.0 Today's Paper. 6.15 Regional News. 6.30 Today's Paper. 6.45 Regional News. 7.0 Today's Paper. 7.15 Regional News. 7.30 Today's Paper. 7.45 Regional News. 8.0 Today's Paper. 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Occupied Arabs look at bikinis

From WALTER SCHWARZ

Jerusalem, July 1

Cocexistence — which is Israel's basic aim in the occupied territories — was carried a stage further today, when the 700,000 Arabs living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank were allowed to cross the line into Israel "proper" without a permit.

Up to now, only labourers with work permits and individuals (mainly businessmen) with special passes were allowed to cross. Today, General Shlomo Gazit, coordinating officer for the occupied territory, said that the ordinary man can now enter and enjoy the sites of Tel-Aviv, or look at bikinis on the beaches.

Thus far, about 25,000 labour permits and 12,000 individual permits have been issued monthly. Now General Gazit estimates that there will be a cautious response at first, then a rush of tens of thousands — and then it will settle down.

Campaign

General Gazit said that improved security conditions had made it possible to ease the restrictions. Coming only two days after publication of a bill for compensating dispossessed Arab landowners in Jerusalem, the new measure looks very much like part of a new campaign to promote "normalisation".

The Israelis are clearly preparing for a long stay in the occupied territories. They feel that the quiescence of terrorism, disillusion with Jordan in particular and with militant Arab nationalism in general, and spreading symptoms of cooperation have all added up to a success story — and that the occupied Palestinians are gradually being won round.

The move comes during the annual summer visits programme, when thousands of Arabs are crossing the fences to visit their occupied "relatives". Many of them taking the opportunity to see Israel for the first time. (These visitors still need permits.) Israelis have felt all along that their best propaganda is to allow themselves to be seen at first hand.

West Bank visitors without permits will be allowed day trips only. They will still need permits to work in Israel, to settle there, or to bring their own cars. The concession applies only to visits to Israel "proper" — not to the other occupied territories. West Bank residents, the military authorities blacklist will be specifically excluded.

Airport use as beam lands

Melbourne, July 1
The Springboks arrived in Melbourne today in a fleet of aircraft and vanished into private homes in the city's suburbs in cloak and dagger fashion aimed at frustrating plans of anti-apartheid demonstrators.

Alarmed by incidents in Adelaide last night — where 94 protesters were arrested while trying to disrupt the South African Rugby Union team's tour against South Australia — Melbourne authorities set up at looked like reception camps on half-a-dozen airfields the area.

At the disused Essendon airport, where the Springboks' six planes finally landed, decoy lines lined one side of the airfield while the South Africans moved down out of sight by an undetected firestorm about a way.

Four officials believe the non-racists have chosen Melbourne, the traditional home student protest and political centre, for a full effort to the Springboks' visit.

Problem of Falklands rule frozen

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

Outline agreement has been reached between the British and Argentine Governments for a plan to establish new sea and air links between the Falkland Islands and Argentina, and to improve postal, cable, and telephone connections. With the full agreement of Argentina, the problem of sovereignty has been set aside and is to remain frozen indefinitely by mutual agreement.

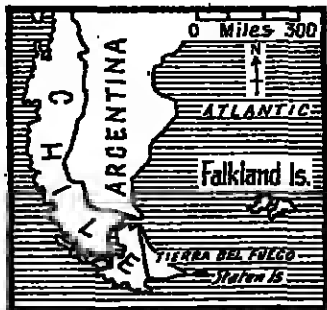
The question of travel by Falkland Islanders—who have been liable to military service if they set foot in Argentina—is resolved in the draft proposals, which are to go to Ministers of both Governments for approval. There is a plan for the Islanders to be issued with travel documents assuring them of free movement in Argentina.

Under the general heading of closer links and freer movement, there are a number of concessions on Customs duties, taxes, and travel arrangements for luggage and cargo.

The draft agreements include a formal exchange of letters which will set out clearly that these new arrangements have no bearing on sovereignty. This has been the great stumbling block in the recurrent crisis of the past five years, since Argentina began to press for a change in relations.

The Argentine Government, as successors to Spain, has a claim to the islands dating from 1832. On Argentine maps, the territory is shown as "Las Islas Malvinas". Britain, on the other hand, maintains her claim on the basis of naval landings in the previous century, when Lord Falkland was First Lord of the Admiralty.

The population of some 2,300 islanders, who are British stock, being mostly descended from sheep farmers who emigrated from Wales and Scotland. Spanish is not spoken. In recent years, because of the threat of enforced military service in Argentina, the Islanders



have travelled to the outside world by steamer to Montevideo.

The talks in Buenos Aires, from June 21 to 30, were instigated by the fact that the steamer, Darwin, is to be withdrawn from service in five months by its owners, the Falkland Islands Company. The new link by sea is to be provided by the British Government, while Argentina takes responsibility for a weekly air service. At first this will mean using amphibious machines, because there is not even an airstrip in the islands. Royal Engineers are expected to go out to deal with this task.

The negotiations were conducted for Britain by Mr David Scott, of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He visited the Falklands on his way, and was accompanied in Buenos Aires by three Islanders and advisers from London.

Pope condemns ravaging Eros

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, July 1

Another Papal exhortation, this one an appeal to the men and women in religious orders, was made public today. As seems to occur more and more frequently in Papal pronouncements these days, this message was another occasion for the Pope to praise the "superior" celibate life, and to attack "a ravaging eroticism," which, he says, is a threat to human love.

The document is written "in response to the anxiety, uncertainty, and instability shown by some," and for those in orders who feel that their way of life is endangered. The Pope encourages "experimentation" in religious institutes, provided that it has the approval of the Church and is "faithful to the spirit of the orders' founders." Those in orders must always wear dress which will distinguish them from their secular brethren.

The first of the "essential commitments" mentioned in this document is "consecrated chastity" — which is "decisively positive. It bears witness to preferential love for the Lord."

"For our part," the Pope writes "we must be firmly and surely convinced that the value and the fruitfulness of chastity, observed for the love of God in religious celibacy, and their ultimate basis in nothing other than the word of God, the teaching of Christ, the life of his Virgin Mother, and also the Apostolic Tradition, as it has been unceasingly affirmed by the Church."

The second essential, for those in orders, is poverty: "In your daily lives you should give proof, even externally, of authentic poverty. Poverty really lived, by sharing possessions, including pay, will testify to the spiritual communion uniting you."

If Papal documents continue

to affirm that celibacy is part of the "Apostolic Tradition," perhaps the day will come when the Bible itself must be rewritten. If the Vatican constantly proclaims that the Church has "unceasingly" required or even preferred celibate ministers, the history of the first Christian centuries, and certain more recent periods, must be rewritten.

At least one, and very likely more, of the original Apostles was married. His name was Peter. During the early centuries of Christianity, priestly celibacy was optional, as it is today and always has been in the Eastern Churches, both the Orthodox and some of those which are under Pope Paul's jurisdiction.

They claim, and rightly so, that they are following the "Apostolic Tradition" more faithfully than those who call for mandatory celibacy.

\$2M on car safety

The two leading Japanese car makers, Nissan and Toyota, said in Tokyo yesterday they intended to spend over \$2 million on developing a maximum safety vehicle by late 1973. The companies said they had submitted plans to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. — Reuter.

Awolowo sues

Chief Awolowo, Nigeria's former Finance Minister, has started libel action in the High Court in Lagos against the "Economic Observer" for claiming \$117,000 damages for alleged defamation.

Guatemala's uneasy calm

Mexico City, July 1
A year after coming to power a law-and-order programme President Arana's Guatemala government believes it has fully crushed its Left-wing guerrilla movement.

After 12 months, the last ten under a state siege which weeks included a nightly fire in the capital Guatemala seems to be moving into a period of relative peace.

But intercommunal strife between Left and Right has not completely disappeared, and all groups of urban guerrillas still clash with police. Last month a second police chief died in one of the clashes.

In a recent address to the five million Guatemalans, President Arana claimed that "the guerrilla movement in disarray and only occasional groups are continuing their work of seeking to maintain a measure among the population."

includes social reform. His efforts at modernisation have been aided by an economic boom — a new phenomenon in a largely rural country, many of whose people are Indian peasants.

Guatemala has a long history of political violence. Since the Second World War it has seen four coups d'état, a brief civil war, and a foreign-backed invasion, the assassination of a President, and the murder of two foreign Ambassadors.

President Arana came to power on July 1 last year after an election generally regarded as the fairest and freest in recent Guatemalan history — although extreme Left-wing parties, including the banned Communists, were not allowed to take part.

The army has been in effective control of the country since late November, when General Arana declared a state of emergency after the murder of four policemen within hours of each other.

Political killings continued, and for much of the time, hardly a day passed without the discovery of a body or two at a lonely roadside. The political Opposition alleged that about two thousand people died this

way and that the vast majority were opponents of the Government.

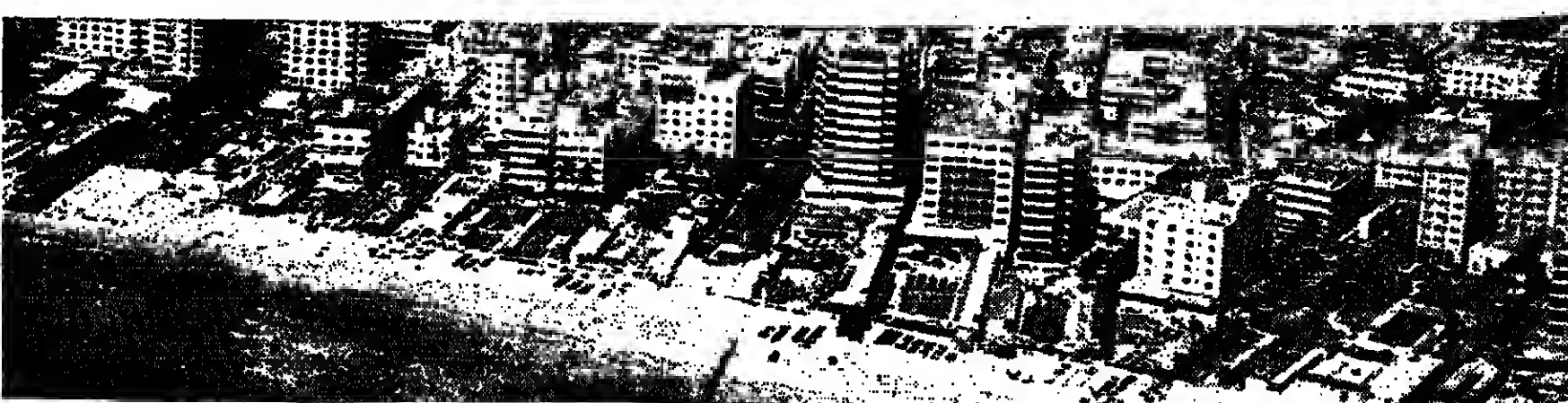
Government spokesmen said the figure was much lower, although no official count was issued, and they denied charges that the army or police were responsible.

Critics, including moderate Left-wingers, also condemned the Government's plans for social reform as window-dressing, and alleged that few benefits filter down to the poor.

President Arana promised tough measures against the Left during his election campaign.

But since taking office, he has stressed the need for social and economic reforms.

"We need more guns to win this battle," he said soon after his inauguration.



Democrats choose Miami Beach

From ALISTAIR COOKE: New York, July 1

AFTER the usual year or more of back-stage gossip and promotion about who is to write the presidential election drama of 1972, who is to star in it, what is to be its epic theme, the Democrats have contributed the first bit of hard news. They have picked their theatre: the Democratic Convention will open in Miami Beach on Monday, July 10.

Next month, the Republicans will announce the site of the rival attraction. At the moment their national committee is alternately encouraging and resisting strong pressure from the White House to meet in San Diego, in the President's home State of California. Yesterday, the San Diego city council, after weeks of excusing itself on the grounds of cost, while actually totting up the possible cost of violence, put in a bid of one and a half million dollars to be chosen as the site.

For more than a century, from the beginning of the presidential convention system in 1832, the business of choosing a convention city was a simple matter of picking the most accessible central city for delegates from several points of the compass. In the early days convenient transportation was along the rivers and canals, and the choice fell obviously between such river towns as Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Charleston, with Philadelphia regularly asserting its priority as the founding city of the republic.

Then came the railroads, and the emergence of Chicago as the hub of the national transport system gave that city a claim so automatic that to this day it is the strongest contender, and has housed more than half the conventions of both parties.

The arrival of the jet appeared to liberate the politicians from the Mid-West capital. Even Honolulu has

lately touted the teasing combination of tropical languor and ease of access. But in the past dozen years the parties have discovered that the joy of going far afield is restricted to the cities along the jet stream. To the Eastern San Francisco is only a couple of hours or so beyond Chicago. But Atlantic City, with only a rudimentary landing strip, was a disaster in 1964, requiring the Democrats to fly to New York or Philadelphia and then drive the rest of the way to the coast.

Even the jet capitals can pose appalling housing difficulties. In 1960 the Democrats chose Los Angeles and found out too late that in the most sprawling of American cities delegates' beds could be 50 miles apart. In the result, the delegates came trekking from the shore and the desert like disgruntled forty-niners, and there were times when there was no quorum for State caucuses. For Stevenson's misguided bid the Cali-

fornia State Committee hired hippies and willing onlookers at two dollars a throw to form a parade to masquerade as a groundswell for Adlai.

But it now appears that 1968, the black year in American politics, has introduced a quite new and grim criterion. The prospect of violence on the streets is now being weighed by both national committees as routinely as they normally balance the rival claims of this stadium over that, the number of large central hotels, the cash guarantees offered by the competing cities.

Mayor Daley of Chicago put in a prompt bid for both conventions and assured the two committees that his doughty police could comfortably "take care" of any and all disturbances. His offer matched the going rate of \$500,000 in cash and another \$500,000 in goods and services. Understandably, the two committees shied away from these blandishments. It

may be some time before the professional politician, however such of a hard hat, will accept even \$1 million as the price of having Mayor Daley "take care" of public order.

So, with the Democrats at least, it came down in the end to five cities: Philadelphia, Chicago, New York, Louisville (Kentucky), and Miami Beach. By the current crucial test (of safety on the streets) Miami Beach won hands down. The Democratic executive committee took a telephone poll, which the full national committee is considered certain to confirm. Miami Beach is an island in the Atlantic. By blocking the three access bridges, it can encapsulate the delegations in their hotels and auditorium from all invasions from the mainland. In fact, short of a helicopter attack or long-range guns from offshore naval batteries, it can seal off the Democratic Convention from the twentieth century and the facts of life.

THE PRICE FREEZER



Freeze prices at their lowest
by buying food in bulk!

A Freezer does more than freeze food. It freezes prices at their lowest. Foods bought in season are cheaper than out of season. Any food is cheaper bought in bulk. You can make really tremendous economies by purchasing in quantity from firms that specialise in supplying food for Freezers. You spend less time trudging around the shops. And you can always produce a meal for unexpected guests. You'll soon wonder how you managed before you bought a Freezer.

'FOOD FREEZING AT HOME' Get Gwen Conacher's best selling book! Just send off this coupon with a postal order for 20p (post and packing free).

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G/28/6

Egyptians in pyramidal elections

From DAVID HIRST: Beirut, July 1

The Egyptian people went to the polls today in the first phase of elections which will give the Arab Socialist Union (ASU), the country's only political party, a new leadership. It will replace Ali Sabri's fallen "power centre," which was based largely on the ASU.

Some 5,500,000 ASU members have chosen 5,720 10-member "basic units," each representing a village, city quarter, factory, professional or other grouping, throughout the country.

This is the first of three stages in a pyramidal electoral process which will yield the 1,700-member National Congress. From the Congress, which is due to meet on July 23, will be chosen the 150-member central committee, and from that body, the 11-man executive committee.

This is the second reorganisation of the ASU since the Six-Day War. Some such democratic renewal usually follows major setbacks or upheavals. Each one is billed as the rectification of what went wrong at the last.

The latest became necessary because — as Nasser's stolen bedside notebook revealed — the last elections were rigged by Ali Sabri and his men. The present election is billed as "free," but the signs are that President Sadat's ideas of freedom, in so far as the ASU is concerned, do not represent a great advance on Nasser's.

In a recent speech, he said there was no room in the ASU for "reactionaries, opponents of socialism and Nasser's line, those waverers, corrupters," and other such undesirable. If this is not a blanket anathema on anyone Mr Sadat does not like, it does, at least, mean that Mr Sabri's supporters in the

ASU, who were numerous, are unlikely to fare very well. There is much the same absence of real public debate, let alone of identifiable groupings within the ASU's so-called "Alliance of Active Forces of the People," which marked the last experiment of its kind. If there is any private debate, more of its appears in the newspapers.

The emphasis in the press is less on the ideas which the candidates stand for than on the procedural safeguards governing their election. Thus, to prevent the concentration of too much power in too few hands, it has been decreed that top-ranking officials, including Ministers and civil servants of equivalent rank, are barred from standing for election to the basic units, though it is not yet clear whether they can join in higher up the pyramid.

It has been estimated that under Ali Sabri's auspices, 85 per cent of the ASU General-Secretariat personnel were seconded from administrative departments.

There is stress on the need for moral integrity. Former ASU officials have been accused of all sorts of dishonesty. One Executive Committee member had spent \$28,493 on travels abroad, and other officials received \$250 a month to cover tea and coffee expenses.

Cairo impatient with peace plans

Cairo, July 1

Egypt may withdraw from its commitment to carry out the 1957 Security Council resolution as part of a new strategy, according to Mr Heykal, editor of "Al-Akram." He also said that Egypt might decide to disassociate itself from the peace initiative begun by the United States Secretary of State, Mr Rogers, last year.

He added that Egypt might ask for a meeting of the Security Council or the United Nations General Assembly to debate the Middle East crisis before the end of the year. If such a meeting were arranged, Egypt would ask the UN Secretary-General U Thant, to submit a report on the steps taken so far to put into effect the 1967 resolution which called, among other things, for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory and a peaceful settlement of the crisis.

Egypt might also ask the UN peace envoy, Dr Jarring, to brief the UN on the outcome of his mission.

Mr Heykal considered that circumstances were suitable for

holding an Arab summit conference to discuss the participation of all Arab States in the battle against Israel.

Egypt had given but received nothing in return. All the indications were that it continued to give but would continue to receive nothing in return, Mr Heykal said.

He denied reports that King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, who visited Egypt last week, came to mediate between Cairo and Washington.

Mr Heykal said Egypt was spending nearly \$1,000 million a year on war requirements, while obtaining only \$100 million a year in assistance from other Arab countries.

The Soviet Union had also needed the time to pour military equipment into Egypt and increase its own presence so as to be effective in assistance to Egypt in case of a sudden complication in the area, Mr Heykal said.

He added that the Soviet Union, "the strongest and most important friend of the Arab struggle," needed to be convinced that peace was impossible and war was inevitable. — Reuters.

'Pravda' urges new treaty with China

Moscow, July 1

The Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" told China today ideological differences should not interfere with State relations. It called again for a new border treaty.

The newspaper, on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, said that the Soviet side unfailingly manifested a constructive approach, proposing both the implementation of measures promoting better mutual understanding, and the final solution of all controversial border questions by

concluding a new border treaty.

Negotiations could be successful only when other partners show goodwill and undertake efforts toward reaching agreement.

The long-term vital interests of the people of the Soviet Union and China do not clash, the paper said. "On the contrary, they dictate the need to restore and develop mutual cooperation and friendship. The situation in the world and in Asia demands, as never before, cohesion and concerted actions of all anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces." — UPI.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the person concerned, or of a friend or relative, may be sent to the Guardian, 20, Bedford Square, London WC1N 3AU. For a full list of conditions, see the back of the card.

ENGAGEMENTS
BATES-BENNETT. The engagement is announced between GRAYSON, son of Mr and Mrs A. BATES, of 10, St. John's Road, London W11, and Miss M. R. BENNETT, of 10, St. John's Road, London W11.

DEATHS
BAYFIELD. On July 1, 1971, peacefully, at her home, 46, Pall Mall Road, London, ELEANOR BAYFIELD, aged 84, the wife of the late Mr. J. B. BAYFIELD, of 46, Pall Mall Road, London. Buried at St. John's Church, London. Family flowers only.

DEATHS
DAVIS. On June 30, 1971, LESLIE ERNEST DAVIS, 77, Charterhouse Road, London E1, died at 150 St. Margaret's Road, London E1. Buried at St. John's Church, London. Family flowers only.

DEATHS
MARTIN. On July 1, 1971, at 150 St. Margaret's Road, London E1, died at 150 St. Margaret's Road, London E1. Buried at St. John's Church, London. Family flowers only.

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Four volunteers make up a team called Omega One that left Trafalgar Square yesterday in a converted lorry to take medical supplies and food to India. They hope to be allowed to cross into East Pakistan to bring help direct. From left to right: Marc Duran, an ex-policeman; Daniel Grotta, a writer; Freer Spreckley, a mechanic and driver; and Terry Tennyson, a bricklayer. They were given a send-off by Bangla Desh supporters. (Picture by Peter Johns)

Pakistan British MP warns Yahya of 'Vietnam risk' in East Bengal

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

New Delhi, July 1

Mr Arthur Bottomley, the British MP, gave a warning to President Yahya Khan tonight against the dangers of "another Vietnam" in East Pakistan. Mr Bottomley is heading a four-man House of Commons delegation on a visit to East Pakistan and India to investigate the East Pakistan crisis.

He told a meeting of Indian members of Parliament and pressmen: "We have been told time and time again in India: 'What we don't want on the border of India is another Vietnam. I am sure the President of Pakistan is aware of this. It is not a possibility on himself, if he doesn't see that a peaceful solution is found to this (East Pakistan) problem.'"

Three of the four British MPs in the delegation condemned the Pakistan army action in East Bengal. The fourth member of the delegation is ill in Calcutta with a stomach infection.

Mr Bottomley said: "We have got before us now one of the worst tragedies the world has experienced. We are heartbroken at what we have seen. I can assure you we are resolved to go back and tell the truth to our fellow parliamentarians."

While we were in East Pakistan it was very despairing. At times I felt I wanted to jump out of the helicopter (in which we toured East Pakistan) and see closer why a whole area was devastated, and by whom. Of course, we had a good idea. Ordinary people cannot cause such devastation without massive weaponry."

Mr Bottomley (Labour, Midlothian East) said that it was clear the Pakistan army had indulged in a campaign of mass destruction and killing, but he added: "Whether it was at the direction of the President I am not quite sure."

Mr Bottomley (Labour, East Ham North), former Minister of Overseas Development, said: "We have seen a human tragedy on a scale for which it is difficult to recognise

a parallel this century. When we visited Boyra (on the Indian side of the West Bengal border with East Pakistan) we saw thousands of refugees coming down the roads towards us. We saw five boatloads of refugees crossing the river that forms the international boundary."

Mr Prentice said the number of refugees is now officially totalling 6,700,000 — a difficult figure for him mentally to encompass, and he added: "I think it is some of the individual cases, particularly the state of one child who will remain seared on my mind for ever, which leave the deepest impression."

Mr Toby Jessel (C. Twickenham) said he agreed with Mr Bottomley's remarks and felt sure Mr James Ramsden (C. Harrogate), who is ill in Calcutta, would also agree with them.

Mr Jessel said he had set out from Britain aiming to be totally objective. He went on: "I feel bound to say that it now seems clear beyond all shadow of doubt that the Pakistan Army have acted in a manner which goes far beyond what could be reasonably thought of as necessary to restore law and order, as President Yahya Khan says was the aim. They have behaved in an utterly uncivilised manner, which would be a disgrace to any country in the 1970s."

Mr Jessel added: "I would be strongly against renewing any aid to Pakistan on the basis of the kind of constitution promulgated by President Yahya Khan on June 23, which was more remarkable for things it left out than things it included in it."

Mr Jessel said he spoke of the possibility of India being forced to take military action against Pakistan, Mr Jessel said: "Time is very short."

The British delegation spent five days in East Pakistan and the time allowed for consultation, the Secretary of State for Social Services, Sir Keith Joseph, said he would certainly do his best to prolong the period of consultation.

Sir Keith said the principal criticism of the proposed members of the area authorities was that the Government had chosen to put a management emphasis on the membership. "This is indispensable for a humane and effective service. The United Nations Health Service will be huge and immensely complex. The members' tasks will need high qualities of leadership, persuasion, energy, and drive," he said.

Without these qualities, there

PARLIAMENT

New health services plan 'a travesty'

A consultative document issued by the Department of Health and Social Security on reorganisation of the National Health Service was described yesterday as a "travesty" by Mrs Shirley Williams, the Opposition Health and Social Services spokesman. Opening a debate initiated by the Opposition, Mrs Williams complained that there was very little consultation in it, and there was very little time for consultation.

The document contains proposals aimed at a stronger unified management of all parts of the National Health Service through a new structure of regional and area health authorities.

Common boundaries will relate this structure to the reorganised pattern of local government proposed in the White Paper "Local Government in England."

Mrs Williams welcomed the proposed integration of the NHS but said: "One of the striking things about the docu-

would be in the future, once again, very uneven services to the public. Community health councils were to be set up as a method of ventilating the consumers' reaction.

Sir Keith said: "This country will never be able to afford to look after the health and welfare of the public entirely by paid service. The first line of defence must be the family, and the second line the voluntary bodies."

It is to support of the family and voluntary bodies that the new health authorities and new local authorities will be developing their health and social service functions. We have in this country the finest potential health and social service in the world. The bringing together, within the same hour, of the local health authorities and local authorities in a new partnership will make that potential come much nearer to reality."

Mr Richard Crossman (Lab., Coventry E), Sir Keith's predecessor in the Labour Government, said he was deeply convinced that the community services were completely on the right lines, but the central flaw was that they lacked money.

"There is this hopeless division between the community

services and the medical services, inevitably resulting in hospital domination on the one side, and the total inadequacy of funds or hospitalisation on the other," he said.

Mr Crossman continued: "You are desperately ill in this country there is no country in the world where you are as well looked after. It is precisely when you are not desperately ill that the service fails. It is hopeless when you have a cold. It is marvelous when you have cancer."

"We fail to look after the healthy. It is the preservation of preventive services, keeping people out of hospital, that are hopelessly undermanned and underfinanced. You have got to deal with this terrible problem of the gap between local authority and health."

"There is no case whatsoever, when you are healthy, that they should not take over the health service. It would have been infinitely more logical, and would have solved at one stroke, this appalling division between the local authority and the health service."

The Opposition forced a division on a procedural motion at the end of the debate, but were defeated by 232 votes to 196.

Peers all at sea

A trickle of water from an unknown source in the ceiling at one end of the House of Lords developed into a torrent for a short time last night, clearing the public gallery. Outside, in a passage-way, the force of the water was so great that it broke down a ceiling, and a light bulb was extinguished.

The noise distracted the peers, leading the Leader of the House, Earl Jellicoe, to comment: "I am all at sea about this." The Lords, however, continued to sit.

As the water ebbed away, Lord Jellicoe said: "I understand the cause of our present inundation is a burst water tank."

ment is that, when things get a bit rough, it digs up a working party and puts off decisions to another occasion."

Mrs Williams said the County Councils Association, a recent document, had stated that the success of the proposed reorganisation would depend on finding answers to problems raised by the working parties. Legislation should await proposals from these groups.

"I should accede to the request of responsible bodies for time to consult. There should be no question of rushing the House into legislation," she said.

Mrs Williams expressed fear that GPs would be overlooked in the new structure: "There is reason to believe that the regional hospital authorities will continue to be hospital dominated, or dominated by senior members of the consultant professions. We are extremely fearful that the GP will be even more overlooked in this structure than he is in the present system."

Answering criticism about the time allowed for consultation, the Secretary of State for Social Services, Sir Keith Joseph, said he would certainly do his best to prolong the period of consultation.

Sir Keith said the principal criticism of the proposed members of the area authorities was that the Government had chosen to put a management emphasis on the membership. "This is indispensable for a humane and effective service. The United Nations Health Service will be huge and immensely complex. The members' tasks will need high qualities of leadership, persuasion, energy, and drive," he said.

Without these qualities, there

Disquiet over a 'secret' paper

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

Why has Mr Rippon failed to tell the House about the removal of Government responsibility for iron and steel if we go into Europe? Will he explain the position at once? Why, if the Community memorandum, should it be decided to MPs?

Question time is for questions, and they abounded when the matter came up in the Commons yesterday. Question time is also for answers and replies. But Labour front benchers, and back benchers, kept on at both Mr Heath and Mr Whitelaw, the leader of the House.

They refused to let it lie down and the Prime Minister got quite snappy with Mr Wilson who accused him of failing to live up to his own memorandum frankly and openly published around the time of the election — the one about "dealing directly and honestly with Parliament, press and public."

Mr Heath insisted that the position over the Coal and Steel Community was precisely the same as it was when Mr Wilson was Prime Minister. Control of Governments was exercised

through the Council of Ministers and the Commissioners of the Community in exactly the same way as the rest of the European arrangements. It was Mr Wilson, according to Mr Heath, who needed to "face up to the situation honestly and acknowledge it."

Coal and steel were run far behind the other negotiations. Mr Heath further explained. Documents were confidential but — come the White Paper — we shall do our utmost to make it clear as we can the exact position over the iron and steel community."

With that, Mr Heath evidently thought, they should be satisfied. However, these are not days when MPs go about their business avid for reassurance. There was still a lot of disquiet, and a repeated demand for the memorandum — this "secret document" as Mr Heath called it — to be revealed in full. Since a new paper had got hold of it, he had published "large chunks." Mr John Mendelson could help feeling that MPs ought to know the details before debating the EEC White Paper.

PERSONAL

GEORGIE CHIPPINGS. Please contact. Remember Aedon.

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Problem for Kissinger

From INDER MALHOTRA

Bombay, July 1
President Nixon's decision to send his national security adviser, Mr Henry Kissinger, to India and Pakistan has in no way mollified Indian opinion, greatly ruffled by the continued supply of American arms to Pakistan in spite of categorical assurances to the contrary given by senior American officials.

Since the discovery of American "duplicity" the Deputy Secretary of the State Department, Mr Van Hollen, has clearly told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the American Administration would not give up its leverage with the Yahya regime, and would therefore withhold neither military nor economic aid.

This has come as a great shock to the Indian Government, already beleaguered by local "hawks" demanding unilateral military intervention in Bangladesh so that the seven million refugees in Indian relief camps can be sent home.

outside the home of General Atif Ertikan, the General Staff's chief of operations, last April.

Kuray apparently acted as liaison between Senator Ekrem Aknur, who has been accused of masterminding the wave of violence which led to the fall of the Suleyman Demirel Government in March, and Muzaffer Yilmaz, a dismissed Istanbul police official, accused in his turn of aiding and abetting the guerrillas.

The wave of bombings and student violence, which uni-

New coalition in Holland

The Hague, July 1
Barend W. Biesheuvel, floor leader of the Protestant Antirevolutionary Party, called on Queen Juliana today to tell him she had succeeded in his second attempt to form a government. The formation of the five-party coalition Government — Holland's thirteenth since the end of the Second World War — took 63 days.

Mr Biesheuvel's predominantly Right-wing Cabinet will take over on Tuesday from the four-party coalition of Premier Piet De Jong which lost its parliamentary majority in Holland's elections on April 8.

The new coalition, composed of the four partners in the former coalition — the Antirevolutionary Party, the Catholic People's Party, the Christian-Historical Union, and the Liberals — plus the Dissident Socialist "DS-70" Party, controls 82 seats of the 150 seats in the Lower House. Mr De Jong's Cabinet controlled 83.

For the first time in 19 years, Holland has a new Foreign Minister — Mr Norbert Schmelzer, aged 50, a Catholic Party senator. He replaces Dr Luns who will become Secretary-General of NATO in October.

'£46m. more State aid for old houses'

FINANCIAL TIMES, 23 JUNE 1971

TO HOUSING COMMITTEES AND COUNCILLORS

To help you, High Speed Gas backs this official crash programme with this range of services

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SAYS:

Legislation is being introduced to provide increased grants for the improvement of older homes in the development and intermediate areas for work completed within the next two years. Grants for the improvement of Local Authority housing in these areas are being doubled from 37½% to 75%. These increases will be effective from 23rd June 1971.

WHAT THE GAS COUNCIL SAYS:

The gas industry will help you to do more for older homes—whether in development areas or not. We have put together a simple programme called 'A New Lease-of-Life', which will save you a considerable amount of time, money and trouble. Your local Gas Board has senior executives ready to explain it to you on demand.

Jobs your Gas Board will do under the New Lease-of-Life Programme

1 Design Service Gas Boards offer a free design service to ensure that there are available heating schemes to meet your specific needs, both in terms of house types and price. Special 'packs' have been introduced by Boards which combine the benefits of standardized equipment and simplified installation, thus ensuring lower costs.

2 Technical Consultancy Service A free consultancy service is available to Local Authorities giving you guidance on gas equipment and systems and ensuring that you make the most efficient and economic use of gas central heating.

3 On-Site Service Gas Boards will supervise the installation of heating schemes, to ensure that the standards laid down and agreed upon in the design and technical consultancy stages are put into practice.

4 Promotional Service Gas Boards will liaise with Local Authorities and assist in explaining the Authority's recommendations on heating to its tenants, whether the systems are to be purchased by the Authority itself or by individual tenants. They will participate in sponsoring and staffing exhibitions and other promotional activities, providing literature and display material, using their own mobile showrooms where appropriate and undertaking 'mail drops' in specified areas.

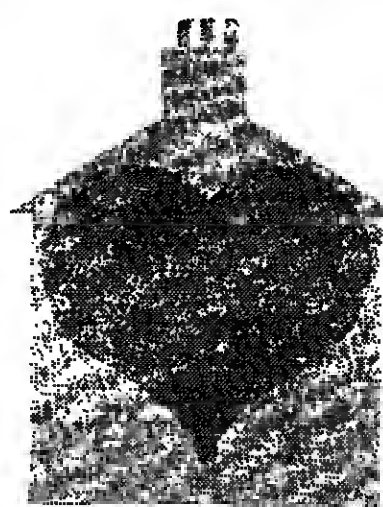
5 Financial Service Gas Boards will arrange appropriate sources of finance for either the Local Authority or for individual tenants, and will assist in making arrangements with finance houses, should the necessity arise. Leasing schemes between Gas Boards and Local Authorities may provide an attractive alternative method of finance in cases where loan sanction is un-

obtainable. Some Authorities may prefer this arrangement to outright purchase of systems.

6 Paperwork and Administrative Service Gas Boards will handle the paperwork involved in installing, maintaining and operating gas heating, either on behalf of the Local Authority or of individual tenants or owner occupiers. Administrative services include assisting tenants with applications for improvement grants, programming contractors' work schedules and progressing work in hand. If necessary, Boards will also offer guidance on the selection of contractors.

7 After-Sales Service Local Authorities can arrange with Boards for a regular maintenance service, and in the case of individual tenants, Boards will undertake servicing either on a contractual or on-demand basis.

Gas Board Home Service Advisers are also available to guide tenants on the economic use of their appliances and systems.



High Speed Gas 
central heating that obeys you

HOME NEWS

Strikes double Lunch pay-out for TGWU

BY OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

The Transport and General Workers' Union is paying out a bigger and bigger proportion of its income in strike pay. "Dispute benefits" have gone up from £225,747 in 1968 to £501,121 in 1969 and £1,088,617 last year.

This is revealed in the union's annual report and balance sheet to go before the TGWU conference later this month. It will be quoted in evidence by those who claim the union has deliberately taken a more militant tack since Mr Jack Jones became general secretary.

Even so the TGWU claims that its general fund jumped by £1,183,850 in 1970 compared with £377,614 in 1969. At the end of 1971 union funds totalled £22,789,978, income for 1970 was £9,723,450—£3,349,700 from contributions.

Membership, without any major amalgamations, rose by more than 160,000 between the end of 1968 and the end of 1970 and it now stands at 1,638,686. The union is to launch

By our own Reporter

"Lunch hour" abortions, conducted in hospital out-patient departments, may be available to women in Britain within five years, according to Mrs Madeleine Simms, research officer for the Eugenics Society.

A scheme already working successfully in New York and which is on trial at two London hospitals, enables women to have an abortion by the Karmam cannula method and to go home three or four hours later. Karmam cannula is a development of the widely used vacuum aspiration technique.

"This instrument is rather like a minute Hoover," Mrs Simms said. "It is so delicate and small that it does not require anaesthesia and there is not the same amount of blood loss. It could transform the economics of hospital abortion."

In a survey of the Abortion Act after three years, published in the Political Quarterly, Mrs Simms says that doctors are interpreting the law as they wish, not taking it literally. Some areas are well known for the hostile or favourable attitudes of gynaecologists. One of the main problems was that gynaecologists claimed the departments in NHS hospitals were under heavy strain.

She adds: "There would seem to be little problem if all the approximately 450 gynaecologists did an equal share of NHS abortions. As there were 46,000 NHS abortions in 1970, this would have worked out at about two abortions per week per head. Not an overwhelming load, you might think."

"It seems likely, however, that many, perhaps half, of all gynaecologists, do very few abortions, indeed, and some of the rest do anything up to six or eight a week."

To overcome the unfair strain, and bottlenecks caused by women who present themselves late, needing a bigger operation, six specialist abortion units should be set up about the country, Mrs Simms says.

Whatever happened, the problems of overcrowding would be overcome within five years if the Karmam cannula method was introduced. Then, only late and uncommon cases will need to stay in hospital. At present, most women spent at least a day in hospital after an abortion.

Last year, 84,000 legal abortions were carried out in Britain. Before the Abortion Act, the official figure, used by the Home Secretary, for the number of criminal abortions each year was 100,000. In the 1960s, before the Act, there were between 50 and 70 deaths after abortion, each year. In 1969, there were 10 deaths from legal abortion in a total of 55,000 successful abortions.

No abortion advice

Immigration officers at Heathrow Airport-London have been instructed not to give advice to girls seeking abortions. They are now to refer inquiries to the British Airports Authority's information girls, who in turn refer them to the police.

A BAA spokesman said: "Police show them a list of 49 clinics approved by the Ministry of Health, and then help them to get transport to the clinic of their choice."

MP worried over racism

The report of the Race Relations Board, published on Wednesday, that racial discrimination has increased dangerously in working men's clubs is to be raised with the Home Secretary by Mr David Steel (Leeds, South, Selkirk and Peebles).

Three test cases involving clubs in East Ham, Leeds, and Preston are pending, and Mr Steel does not expect the Government to commit itself before these cases are decided.

But Mr Steel said yesterday: "If the courts decide that the Race Relations Act is drawn too narrowly to permit successful prosecution against working men's clubs, Liberals will press most strongly for a widening of the Act."

By that time he was a welfare officer for the Ministry of Labour in the North-west, where he looked after the hundreds of West Indian immigrants who were brought to Liverpool to help the war effort — work for which he was awarded the MBE in 1945.

After the war, he retired from cricket, and read for the Bar; he qualified at the age of 30, and returned to Trinidad, where he entered politics and became chairman of the People's National Movement.

He eventually followed many of his countrymen by taking an administrative position in the oil industry, believing that advancement would not be biased in favour of those of lighter skin. He was disappointed, and found social distinction, too. The white and light-skinned had their own clubhouses, from which he was barred.

This sent him back to the Civil Service of Trinidad and Tobago, clerk to Trinidad Leas-holds in 1928. In that year, however, he became the first West Indian to complete the clerical course of England, and, having become a favourite with the Lancashire crowds, joined the Nelson club as professional in 1930.

Popularity was not a release

'Solitary days' in a prison hospital

MENTALLY ill prisoners were being kept in "solitary confinement" for 23 hours a day at Wormwood Scrubs, a former psychiatric social worker claimed yesterday. She said their treatment had not been exposed because prison workers were required to sign the Official Secrets Act.

Miss Rosalind Kane, who was dismissed from the prison after 15 months, says in an article in the magazine "New Society" that inmates sent to the prison hospital from the south of England because of their violent, disturbed, or depressive behaviour, are given brief and superficial treatment. Staff are bored with their jobs and have little sympathy, or inadequate time, for psychotherapeutic approach.

Of the 42 patients she

interviewed, 27 were kept in single cells, and 24 of these "strip cells" which had only a mattress on a bare floor. This amounted to solitary confinement for some 23 hours every day.

Nine had remained in hospital for one day, 12 for two to four days, and 12 for five to 20 days. Another nine had stayed for 40 days or more, some for several months.

Miss Kane, aged 25, said in London yesterday that she had ignored the Official Secrets Act and carried out her survey without informing the prison authorities or the Home Office. "I was completely sickened by what I saw. But such was the lack of interest in what I was doing that I had no difficulty in gathering information."

"The solitary confinement is quite absurd. There was

no need for it. Some thought it was nice because they didn't like being with other people. But most got lonely and frustrated, especially if they are illiterate. Prison officers who show interest in them are sent to Coventry by other officers."

Miss Kane is now secretary of Radical Alternatives to Prison (RAP), and said she had taken the job as a result of her experiences. "I was sacked from the prison on the grounds of over-involvement with patients, though they didn't tell me what that means."

The Home Office denied her allegations and would not comment on how the Official Secrets Act applied to Miss Kane or to other prison employees. A spokesman said: "The term 'solitary confinement' has no place in a prison hospital. There are some patients who are in

single cells and do not associate with other patients for medical reasons, but they are not deprived of contact with the staff." Outside prison, some patients actually paid to have single rooms in hospitals. Miss Kane said a full-time psychiatrist should be appointed at Wormwood Scrubs; 16 patients had seen no psychiatrist during their stay in hospital and doctors had made conflicting recommendations.

The Home Office said: The senior medical officer of Wormwood Scrubs is a psychiatrist and one of the full time medical officers is a psychiatrist. Two other full-time medical officers have considerable psychiatric experience. They are supported by eight visiting psychotherapists each of whom holds from one to six sessions a week. These are all highly qualified and experienced. There are also six full-

time psychologists and a part-time psychiatrist who supports the medical staff."

Mr Paul Barker, editor of "New Society", said: "I have every confidence in the accuracy of Miss Kane's information. It seemed to me to be important to publish accurate first-hand information about what goes on inside prisons."

Miss Kane's account says that most patients have no employment while in hospital and that some felt the hospital—and solitary confinement—had made them worse. One 22-year-old patient, said to be potentially paranoid, was removed from a strip cell by a psychiatrist who said the treatment would make him worse. He had waited seven months for treatment and then, four days later, was returned to the main prison.

John Windsor

College may stay open

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

After a debate lasting more than 10 years, the Methodist Church has still not finally settled the future of all its theological training colleges.

The Church's governing conference at Harrogate yesterday left, as an official later explained, "a measure of doubt" as to whether Wesley College, Bristol, is to stop training men in 1973. At the same time, the President's Council, the Church's new "Cabinet" has been instructed to study the financial implications of training most ministers at Hartley Victoria College, Manchester. It will report next year.

It is left to the council to decide whether this study will be confined to the Manchester college, and its demand on church funds, or whether it will embrace all training. Here lies the Bristol College's last hope.

The Methodist Colleges have been reviewed by a succession of commissions, and the number of candidates for the ministry has declined. There are, at the moment, 140 candidates. These could be accommodated at Queen's College, Birmingham (38), Wesley House, Cambridge (24), and Hartley Victoria (80).

Last year Conference decided that Wesley College, Bristol, would not be needed from 1973 unless a financially viable scheme could be drawn up.

Another commission was appointed. This commission yesterday reported that no such scheme was possible. It saw the closure as a "tragedy."

The Rev John Stacey, convenor of this commission, told conference: "To have to recommend that Methodism has no further use for this magnificent suite of premises on which we have spent so many thousands of pounds so recently, is a very sorrowful thing to have to do."

He said that if Wesley had to be closed its traditions and resources, and potentialities would be integrated with those of Hartley Victoria.

Credit files found

By our own Reporter

A firm of inquiry agents yesterday claimed that confidential documents, including details of people's creditworthiness, and reputation, had been found at a dental factory, because Birmingham Corporation had been negligent in taking away rubbish.

The firm, James Spinks and Sons Credit Traders Protection, of Corporation Street, Birmingham, said that only one collection had been made since the corporation took over the building six months ago. Previously, the janitor had burned the rubbish.

The spokesman, who refused to give his name, thought that the corporation might have engaged outside contractors to do the work. He said his firm was waiting to see which corporation department took responsibility. Meanwhile, it had made other arrangements.

The documents were found in Park Road, Hockley, a mile away from the building.

Mr Neville Tostin, principal of DTM Investigations, which has offices in the same building, said that some of his firm's documents had been left in the same rubbish room, but they were not confidential. "In view of this I think we shall shred all our stuff to stop it getting into the wrong hands."



Dr Colin Morris outside Wesley's Chapel

Wesley's Chapel no longer 'perfectly neat'

WESLEY'S Chapel in City Road, London, is the mother church of Methodism, the largest Protestant denomination in the world.

It is also penurious and in urgent need of repair. The last time it was surveyed a new roof was recommended, and in the past ten years the walls of Wesley's house on the same site have collapsed twice.

Methodists explain that their co-religionists do not have the same historical sense as the Anglicans and tend to regard their churches as boxes for praying in. Indeed many Methodist chapels throughout the country look as if they have been erected on some nineteenth-century plan for system-building.

Moreover, the Methodist

Church, like other denominations, is short of money, and Wesley's Chapel, in an area of rapidly draining population, is short of parishioners.

Nevertheless it stands in an area vibrant with Nonconformist history. First Wesley's Chapel, then Wesley's House and Museum, then Wesleyan archives, then Wesley's tomb; across the road Burdill Fields, an early burial ground for Dissenters, which holds the bones of Daniel Defoe and William Blake.

Dr Colin Morris, the Minister at Wesley's Chapel, has just been appointed convenor of a commission on the chapel which was set up after discussions at

the Methodist Conference in Harrogate this week. Its first job will be to order a thorough survey of the building and to consider whether the archives, visited by hundreds of scholars, can be rebuilt closer to the chapel.

Wesley described his chapel, opened in 1778, as "perfectly neat but not fine." A front portico was added in 1815, and in 1881 the children of Methodism paid for a forecourt statue of Wesley engraved with the message, "The World is My Parish."

Already the American and the Ghanaian Methodists have shown interest in helping to preserve Wesley's Chapel, and it now remains to be seen what priority Wesley's co-religionists give to the claims of history.

Sir Lawrence Bragg, Nobel prizewinner at 25

Sir Lawrence Bragg, CH, the scientist and Nobel Prize winner for physics, who died in Ipswich yesterday, aged 81, was born on March 31, 1890, in Adelaide, where his father, Sir William Henry Bragg held the chair of mathematics and physics in the university. He was educated at St Peter's College, Adelaide, and graduated at Adelaide University in 1908 with first-class honours in mathematics.

His father had begun important researches on radioactivity in 1904, and when in 1909 he returned to England to be professor of physics at Leeds University, his son entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated with first-class honours in natural science in 1912.

It occurred to Lawrence Bragg that the X-ray picture might be more easily interpreted if attention to the crystal. The number of rays issuing from the crystal was much smaller than expected, and they varied in intensity. Bragg perceived that this could be explained if the X-rays were reflected from the various

planes formed in the crystal by the rows of constituent atoms. This was a great simplification of the picture, and the first exact elucidation of structure by X-rays were thus due to Lawrence Bragg when he was 22 years old.

The development of his second result, largely by himself and his father, gave fundamental information on the distances between atoms and the nature of the linkages between

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them. It was the foundation of the chemistry of the solid state. The Braggs jointly received the Nobel Prize for physics in 1915. W. L. Bragg was 25, and became the youngest of Nobel laureates.

Lawrence Bragg was attached as technical adviser on scientific ranging to the General Headquarters in France from 1915 to 1919, where he won the Military Cross. In 1919, at the age of 29, he was appointed professor of physics at Manchester in succession to Rutherford.

He began to create a famous school of X-ray analysis. The

early successes of the X-ray method had been gained with simple crystals; Bragg now aimed at refining the method so that more complicated structures could be handled. He proposed in 1920 an approximate law describing the distance between the constituent atoms in crystals, which greatly simplified the interpretation of structures.

With R. W. James and others he started exact measurements of the absolute intensities of reflected X-rays. These refinements enabled him to analyse the complicated structures of silicates upon which the properties of clays depend. He advanced the understanding of the properties of alloys in terms of their atomic structures.

Besides fostering this research, probably the most important in the science of the 1920s, Bragg initiated a remarkable educational development at the Royal Institution. He organised regular lectures for the boys and girls and science teachers of Greater London. They were run like the standard plays of a repertory theatre, so that they could be

repeated every three years when the school population had changed. In this way, 20,000 enabled every year to hear London's best scientists explain their sciences and their discoveries in simple terms. The Royal Institution course became a school for the art of lecturing. Bragg had great charm of appearance, voice, and manner and lectured superbly.

Bragg had the special gift of the best characteristics British experimental physics had used theory as a tool rather than a master. He was not particularly interested in experiment for its own sake, and used it to explore his imaginative ideas.

He married Alice Hopkinson in 1921 and had two sons and two daughters. Besides receiving numerous scientific honours, he was knighted in 1941 and received the CH in 1957.

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Girl of 12 died after abortion

A schoolgirl, aged 12, collapsed and died after an operation to end her 54-month pregnancy, an inquest was told yesterday.

A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded on Pauline Silvera, who died on April 4. The abortion was at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Tottenham, London.

The coroner at Enfield, Dr David Paul, said: "There can be no criticism of the medical staff. Any gynaecologist would have taken the decision to abort when faced with a pregnant 12-year-old."

Dr Anthony Weeks, a senior registrar, said he decided to end Pauline's pregnancy by the injection method rather than surgery because Pauline, in common with 10 per cent of West Indians in Britain, suffered from a blood condition known as sickle cell change.

But 24 hours after an apparently successfully-induced miscarriage, Pauline died. A pathologist, Dr David Bowen, said death was due to a complication of the termination arising from "single-cell crisis."

Charter chief fined

The head of an air charter firm was fined £200 yesterday because two passengers were not bona fide members of the group which chartered a flight, a court heard.

Christopher Neil Richardson, aged 30, of Aircraft Charter Services, admitted two offences against the Civil Air Licensing Act in a charter to Cinematic Arts Club. Of 84 booked to fly from Gatwick Airport-London to New York, the Department of Trade and Industry allowed only 39 to leave.

One of the two people involved in the summonses had been given his membership card only a day before the flight, said Miss Jessa Frapp, prosecuting. The name of the club secretary had been given as Mr Sampson, but no one had been able to trace him.

Richardson, of Fairway, Petts Wood, Kent, had repaid those who had not been able to make the flight, said Mr William Rees-Davis, defending. He had also paid for the aircraft.

This sent him back to the Civil Service of Trinidad and Tobago, clerk to Trinidad Leas-holds in 1928. In that year, however, he became the first West Indian to complete the clerical course of England, and, having become a favourite with the Lancashire crowds, joined the Nelson club as professional in 1930.

Popularity was not a release

Pirate's treasure for sale

PIECES of eight from what is believed to be the only genuine pirate treasure ever salvaged are being sold in London.

They are from a hoard of nearly 9,000 coins thought to have been buried by Piet Heyn, a Dutch pirate, who captured an armada of Spanish treasure ships off Havana in 1628.

The hoard, worth about £200,000, was found nearly seven years ago by four partners running a water sports business on Grand Bahama Island. The coins were in only 10ft of water a mile off a popular beach.

Mr Douglas Liddell, director in charge of the dealers Spinks and Sons Ltd., who are selling the coins, said yesterday: "The date of the treasure, 1628, can be fixed accurately because there are no coins in the treasure of a later date."

Slave's grandson who became a life peer

Lord Constantine, who died yesterday at the age of 69, was Britain's first coloured life peer, and, although best known as a cricketer, had a distinguished career as a politician and administrator. When hindered in his career by colour prejudice, he showed no trace of bitterness.

The grandson of a slave and son of a West Indies Test cricketer, Leary Constantine went to a Government school at St Ann's, Port of Spain, and later to the Merivale Roman Catholic School, but left at the age of 17 to become articled in a solicitor's office. On qualifying he held a clerkship in the Registrar and Marshal's office for a year, and in the education department for another year.

He eventually followed many of his countrymen by taking an administrative position in the oil industry, believing that advancement would not be biased in favour of those of lighter skin. He was disappointed, and found social distinction, too. The white and light-skinned had their own clubhouses, from which he was barred.

This sent him back to the Civil Service of Trinidad and Tobago, clerk to Trinidad Leas-holds in 1928. In that year, however, he became the first West Indian to complete the clerical course of England, and, having become a favourite with the Lancashire crowds, joined the Nelson club as professional in 1930.

Popularity was not a release

from racial prejudice. In 1944, when he had paid a deposit and reserved rooms for himself and his family in a London hotel, he was asked to leave. "We are not going to allow niggers in our hotel," he was told.

By that time he was a welfare officer for the Ministry of Labour in the North-west, where he looked after the hundreds of West Indian immigrants who were brought to Liverpool to help the war effort — work for which he was awarded the MBE in 1945.

After the war, he retired from cricket, and read for the Bar; he qualified at the age of 30, and returned to Trinidad, where he entered politics and became chairman of the People's National Movement.

After serving for a time as Minister of Works and Transport, he became Trinidad and Tobago's first High Commissioner in London in 1961, and was knighted on his country's independence. He was knighted the same year.

His fight against colour prejudice continued. He challenged Britain's restrictions on West Indian immigrants, and took an active part in helping to solve difficulties in Bristol, when busmen were said to be operating a colour bar there.

Towards the end of his term of office, he said he would not continue as High Commissioner. There had, he said, been a difference of opinion with his Government — a difference which turned out to be the

result of his intervention in Bristol.

He returned to practise at the Bar, and was made an honorary Master of the Inner Temple in 1963. He was granted the honorary freedom of Nelson, was elected Recorder of St Andrew's University, and appointed a governor of the BBC. When he was created a life peer in 1969, it was typical of him that he became not only "Baron Constantine of Maraval in Trinidad and Tobago" but also "of Nelson, Lancashire."

It was only three weeks ago that he announced that he was returning to Trinidad soon because of asthma. Doctors had warned him, he said, that another winter in Britain could kill him, "but my roots are all here."

Have you tried the double-barrelled scotch?

The first barrel. Imagine thirty or more classic straight whiskies each maturing in oaken casks. Then, when they've reached their individual peak, imagine them blended together. Most people would be satisfied at this stage. But not Cutty Sark.

The second barrel. They put the scotch back into the wood to let the malts mingle, marry and mature together for at least another year and a half. Growing in subtlety and character until a flavour emerges that is undoubtedly greater than the sum of its parts.



Cutty Sark

Double-barrelled to mature the malts.

hospital

The hospital is a place where the sick are taken care of. It is a place where the doctor works. The hospital is a place where the nurse works. The hospital is a place where the patient stays.

John W.

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Some of the Long Island Youth Orchestra who will play at the University of Essex, Colchester, today, seen with their conductor, Martin Drefwitz (left foreground), during a break in rehearsal at the Friary, Maldon. Their visit has been supported by Essex County Council and Essex Youth Orchestra

At the inquest on Mr Saunders, a works study clerk, statements were read from two Army snipers, Lieutenant A and Corporal C. Mr Saunders died after the snipers returned pistol fire, the inquest heard. Corporal C said the man had been struck in the body and

Riots and civil disorder were to blame for Northern Ireland's worst year for crime, the Chief Constable, Mr Graham Shillington, said yesterday. Indictable and summary offences in 1970 totalled 158,651.

whose members include Pro-

In recent years the gambit, named after and first analysed

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WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

RS PEGGY APPIAH suggested a rendezvous on a street corner, and then in the cafeteria of a store. She appeared, clad in a green plastic and burdened with chainstore per bags. It was in no way apparent that the considerable Eno's Fruit Salts mine resides in her family, that her father, Sir Stafford Cripps, was one of the highest paid barristers of his day, was still less likely that this woman, distinguishable from any 50-year-old English suburban housewife in town for a day's shopping, was the one who shocked the Establishment 18 years ago when she married a Negro. Sir Stafford himself, had he lived, would scarcely have been shocked or surprised. He was an idealist, a Christian, and above all an internationalist. In his own lifetime he broke many of the rules; the first of which would be in choosing to marry a Socialist, an outrageous thing for the countess of the square, and nor to do in those days. Growing in his aura of tolerance and lack of prejudice has given his daughter an attitude of surprise not that she had contracted a mixed marriage but that anyone else should have been surprised by it.

Peggy Cripps was brought up in a conventional English way; in a Saxon age called Filkins, in Gloucestershire, in the house her father had bought, called "Goodfellows," and moved over the years. She realised that he was different in his approach to other landed gentry when he was about eleven. He had started with the Socialist League, and the papers were printing banner headlines about him, such as "The Squire of the Matted Grange," recalls that "he was regarded as being let the side down, the squirrel side: since he had the biggest se in the village he shouldn't have a Socialist at all. I didn't realise he time that this was the reason never got to know any of the people in our neighbourhood, because we were a very united family, but I thought about it I realised that was why we never met the children from the big houses round about, the ones from the village. We thought to be dangerous in some way, so much so that it came to the point where, because of my father's involvement with the Socialist League being violently Left-wing, the vicar of our village banned him from reading the lesson in case he corrupted the flock.

Of course as squire of the village couldn't go to church and not read lessons so consequently for years couldn't go to anything but communion. This was incredible since he was a deeply religious man and a very pious Christian."

Peggy practised his Christianity in daily life. "During the Depression I all the out-of-work miners were living at the countryside, he sort of open house for them. They'd come in for a meal or a bed or the night, some of them with TB. Their desperation in unemployment is one of my first real memories of politics."

A little girl, Peggy was rather of her father because she treated him very often. And when she was a young girl, she would tell him that she believed him to be a saint, that she had been terrified of him ever since.

Stafford was known as the squire of austerity, particularly during the war, as the post-war Chancellor of the Exchequer. His austere manner seemed more palatable to a man who was regarded as a man of the people, a vegetarian, a teetotaler, a pacifist, a man who appeared to have no fleshly pleasures. Talk of his daughter, one sees that he had his basis in more practical considerations. In fact, Peggy didn't think of him as austere. "Not at home anyway. Not a bit had this extraordinary sense of humour for one thing, and what outside didn't know was that he was often ill. And the reason he had these so-called austere things was because he didn't suit him; as a good connoisseur of wine he had to stop drinking; he was a vegetarian because that was the best suited him. All these measures were simply an attempt to keep his health because he was gassed during the First World War."

se of humour

Now anyone could call a man with a broad sense of humour austere her a mystery. It was extremely to her. We used to collect for each other during the war they were rather risqué, which I shocked my mother. This is of his character which has much been talked about but I don't think it was over the top. I mean in anything, he did it. I mean, did she actually mean Sir and collected dirty jokes? She said, "His liking for rather blue jokes is one of the things I remember best him, actually."

Something else he really appreciated was good craftsmanship. He was



Red father, black husband

In the third of this series, exploring family relationships, CATHERINE STOTT talks to PEGGY APPIAH, daughter of Sir Stafford Cripps

FAMILY WAYS

an excellent craftsman himself and did carpentry and made furniture. We were all brought up to respect the crafts, like furniture, pottery, and metalwork and to this day we all like looking at things that are beautifully made because he taught us to appreciate the work involved more than the art."

Sir Stafford never let his politics get in the way of family life. He was a devoted husband and father. His brother was a staunch Conservative at a time when he was violently Left-wing but they got on so well together outside politics that his family never felt any conflict. He never attempted to impose his religious views on his children but he did impress them with the idea that they had been put on earth to serve.

His lack of robust health was a constant worry to his family. Peggy Appiah recalls being with him in Jamaica when he made a political speech and lost three pounds of weight during the course of it. "He was literally standing in a pool of sweat by the end of it. He and my mother didn't feel very well much of the time. They were always trying out various cures and for a long time we were all vegetarians. They thought it would be good for us. I hated being a vegetarian at school because they were not in those days geared to it and the food was most unpleasant."

In 1940, when Sir Stafford was appointed British Ambassador in Moscow, his wife Isobel and daughter flew out to join him—via Canada, the Pacific, and over the Trans-Siberian railways. Rather a nerve-racking journey for a 19-year-old English country girl to undertake in war-time? "But I wasn't nervous," she recalls "because we had always been protected from upsetting things, as children; anyone who has got money is always protected, aren't they?"

Peggy came into her own at the British Embassy in Moscow. She looked after the protocol, did the table arrangements and certain of her father's secretarial duties. She learned Russian and French, too, which helped to fill the hours in a restricted life. As Russia was allied to Germany, there were very few people protocol permitted them to meet. "Yet curiously," she says now, "it is one of the few places I ever feel homesick for. The Embassy wasn't the sort of place one would want to live in for long—the rooms

were too small—but there was this marvelous view of the Kremlin and the opera and the ballet to go to. We never spoke to a Russian, but there were these two secret police who followed us wherever we went. They were nice enough. . . . I remember one time when we drove out into the country with them behind and their car broke down and went into a ditch. So we, being English, politely waited for them while they bartered it up to a horse and cart to get it out. We went for long walks in the woods and they had to follow us; they must have thought we were completely crazy. They were meant to be guarding us, but a different relationship evolved; when my father left they went bitterly because they had got used to following him around and it was probably an easy job because we were not involved in any spying. But we were not supposed to talk to them or even know they were there."

"When Germany entered the war, the rest of the family were in England, so I had to evacuate the British Embassy single-handed, as the 'senior' woman there, although I was barely 20 at the time. I had to get all the women down to Persia, where I went myself and stayed on working in the consulate. The evacuation was a funny job—one didn't have time to feel frightened, one was so busy coping."

"Fear is something one anticipates, isn't it? It was much more frightening to be lying in bed at night in Ghana, during Nkrumah's time, wondering who was going to be picked up next. . . . hearing a car going down the road and wondering if it was going to stop outside your house. And wondering just when my husband was going to be imprisoned because it was certain he would be, and he was for 15 months. The banging on and banging on was terrible."

"Anyway, I left my appendix and tonsils behind in Persia and joined up with my father on his way back from one of his Indian missions and returned to London to work at the Ministry of Information. Part of the time I lived at Number 11. Although I had served abroad, I couldn't get into the Civil Service because I hadn't been to university. So I got rather run down and depressed. Like a lot of people who had been valuable and worked hard during the war, I was faced with a situation where nobody seemed to want me any more."

It saddens her that her father never lived to meet Joe Appiah, the Ghanaian lawyer she was to marry. She feels they would have got on well, because in a lot of ways they were remarkably similar. "It makes my mother laugh, how alike they are in their personal idiosyncrasies. My father, for example, was absolutely devoted to my mother and completely centred on her, yet he would over tell her so. Because I got used to seeing this I understand when Joe treats me in a similar way, which helps. Likewise, my mother always had to do a lot of the practical things around the place because my father was always much too busy, and so is my husband. Both my mother and myself have looked after the family's financial affairs, so there is a lot in common between the two marriages. And between the two men. They were both very witty speakers who never repeated the same jokes and stories."

African grandchildren

"So far as Joe is concerned, my father would have been perfectly happy about the marriage. He had so many friends from different parts of the world and in some ways he got on better, and was closer to people from abroad than to his fellow-countrymen. Yes, I think he would have been pleased. My mother was, certainly, pleased I was going to marry a Ghanaian. Now she has a great-niece married to an Indian in Kenya, a grandson married to a charming Thai girl, and a granddaughter married to a doctor in the Himalayas. She never questioned what I was doing any more than I had been marrying someone from the same village. She and Joe liked each other from the first, and I think she was rather excited; after all it was then something new in the family, and rather fun having African grandchildren."

In spite of the maternal approval, there was still the public disapproval. "My marriage caused a great deal of talk, certainly," she says calmly, "but there were only about three people I knew well who openly objected. By and large people were extremely nice about it. Of course, anybody in public life who does anything unusual will always get a certain number of dirty letters sent to them; this is just one of the pathological things people do."

"I have certainly had no regrets. It has been a supremely happy marriage."

In our arrogance, we rarely think in terms of mixed marriage that it is the whites who might not come up to the social standard. Peggy Appiah, having lived in Africa as well as Europe, is very aware of this and points out that white girls from inferior backgrounds may find themselves very much out of their depth if they marry a Negro of a superior caste. How was she herself received by Joe Appiah's family? "Well," she laughs, "I think they were most relieved that he had at last got married. They had despaired of him ever forming a lasting attachment to anyone. He was, after all, over thirty, as I was, which is old by Ghanaian standards, for marriage. And I produced the first of my four children fairly quickly which was all to the good from their point of view. I don't think they were prejudiced against me, not to my face anyway; one of the things people don't realise is that it depends entirely on what sort of family you come from—in Ghana as in England there are various strata of society and Joe comes from a family which is related to a lot of chieftains. It mattered more that I came from what was regarded as a good family than that I was English. If he had married someone they didn't approve of, it might then have been difficult. In fact, our backgrounds were rather similar since his father, like mine, was a very senior member of society, and Joe is, after all the head of his family."

Peggy Appiah has, after 18 years, absorbed and embraced the Asanti culture of her husband's family. At home in Ghana she wears not the plastic mac and the jumper and skirt of her rare London visits, but the "cloth," 12 yards of brightly coloured cotton, which forms a long slit skirt and overblouse. She has her own special importance as the wife of the head of the family which involves much social funeral-going and wake-keeping, and intimate discussion of synaesthetical details with the other wives, which she greatly enjoys. She knows Ghana absolutely as her home and is a little out of touch with the new London. I left her wondering where she could go to get her hair washed for 50p these days, in order to be smart for our photographer.

Market menu

by Harold Wilshaw

THE DOMINANT news theme seems to be the pros and cons of our entry into Europe; those in rear cry "forward!" while those in front cry "back!" So I thought it could be useful to devise a menu which readers could serve, without offence to any, in the unlikely event of their being asked to entertain delegates from the Six, all at the same table.

Curiously, it proved very difficult to compose a meal with a course from each country, which would form a harmonious whole. There may be a moral there, for any case I have missed out Luxembourg as I do not think that they have a cuisine as distinct from France. But it might be appropriate to play the music from the "Count of Luxembourg" during the meal.

Frankly, I do not expect anybody to cook the meal at once, but the exercise has been interesting, and the recipes should prove useful in ones and twos. Here is the menu:

Chicken Broth with Garnish	Germany
Eel in Green Sauce	Holland
Carbonnade of Beef	Belgium
Flamande	
Zabaglione	Italy
Camembert Croquettes	France

Chicken broth with garnish

It is the substantial garnish which makes this soup particularly German. At the same time it is not fattening. Poach half a chicken in three pints well-flavoured white stock or bouillon, together with 2-3 sliced carrots. When the chicken is tender, take it out and allow to cool. Meanwhile add a cupful of green peas to the soup and continue to cook. Strip the meat from the chicken and dice very small. Return the meat to the soup, reheat and test the seasoning. Serve with a few chopped chives. It would not be suitable for this meal, but this broth can be augmented with a little more stock and some noodles.

Eel in green sauce

This, of course, is served in Germany and France but the best I have ever eaten I had in Holland. Get your fishmonger to clean, and if you like, skin, 1-2lb eels. Cut them into 1 1/2 inch pieces. Place a saucepan just cover them with a 50-50 mixture of white wine and salt water, not brine. Poach gently until tender, about 10-15 minutes depending on the thickness of the eels. Meanwhile in another saucepan toss in 1 1/2oz butter—a tablespoon each of parsley, chervil and sorrel, together with a sprig of thyme, and a little chopped sage. Water, cress or spinach may be added or substituted. Strain the cooking liquor from the eels over and add a squeeze of lemon juice. Continue to cook for a few more minutes then, away from the heat beat with a egg yolk and a little cream. Pour the sauce over the eels in a dish and serve hot or cold.

Carbonnade of beef flamande

Cut 2lb of topside or silverside of beef into thin slices, and quarter the slices in their turn. Season with salt and pepper. Finely chop four medium onions and brown them in butter in a frying pan. In another pan quickly brown the beef on both sides in a little dripping. Put the onions and beef in alternate layers in a casserole. Pour the dripping from the beef pan and melt 1 1/2oz butter and blend in 1 1/2oz flour. Whisk in one pint of dark beer to make a sauce. Old ale is best but mild or brown ale will do. Cook the sauce over for a few minutes and then pour over the beef and onions. Add a sprig of thyme and a bay leaf. Cover the seasoning and cover with the lid. Cook slowly in the oven at Gas 2, 325 degrees F for about two hours. Braised Belgian chichory would be appropriate with this.

Zabaglione

This is that delicious Italian pudding which everyone seems so afraid of. It is very simple. Put 5 egg yolks and one whole egg into a basin with 3oz vanilla sugar. The secret is to use a large enamel basin with room to manoeuvre. Over hot water beat the eggs and sugar with a wire whisk until they are white and fluffy and very thick. This can take 10 minutes but it is usually less. On no account let the mixture get too hot or you will finish with some very odd scrambled eggs. When the mixture is really thick, pour it into a little Marsala at a time whisking well. Taste from time to time as only a little Marsala is needed. Serve in warm cups, preferably with ratafia biscuits.

Camembert croquettes

These can be prepared well in advance and cooked as wanted. Sieve together 1 1/2oz flour and 1 1/2oz ground rice, into a basin. Mix smoothly with about a quarter pint milk. Turn into a thick saucan and cook gently over a low heat. The sauce should get really thick and will require constant stirring. When the mixture has thickened thoroughly stir in 2oz butter and a small camembert with the rind off and cut into dice. Add a pinch of cayenne pepper and mix all together smoothly. Test to see if any salt is required. Turn out on to a board and allow to cool, when it will set firm. When cold, shape into croquettes and coat with egg and breadcrumbs. Fry golden brown in plenty of lard, although a deep fryer is not necessary. Drain well on kitchen paper and serve piping hot.

HIGHLAND SHEEPSKIN RUGS
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Disclosure in a democracy

The United States Supreme Court's decision to allow publication of the Pentagon papers is of profound importance. In effect, the majority of the court have preferred the First Amendment to the American Constitution, which forbids the Government to make any law "abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press," to the widely drawn prohibitions of the Espionage Law. This latter, like Section 2 of our own Official Secrets Act, leaves journalists and others open to prosecution or other legal process for publishing almost anything that authority holds to be inimical to the national interest.

Public opinion, in Britain as in the United States, is understandably confused about relations between Government and the press. Both claim to be its watchdogs, yet each is deeply—and rightly—suspicious of the other. Whom to trust? The answer, of course, is that the citizen cannot trust either all the time. His best safeguard is their mutual hostility.

The Nixon Administration does have a case against publication. First, it can point to its political disinterest, for on the evidence available the publication will be more damaging to Democratic Administrations and to their party unity than to the Republicans. Secondly, it can argue that many of the documents published are advocate papers, and that taken out of context they give a misleading impression of the original authors' real position. Thirdly, it can maintain—and many British as well as American public servants will echo this—that frankness in government will become impossible if the minutiae of internal debate are susceptible to detailed and selective leaking. Fourthly, they can argue that historical truth is unlikely to be served by leaking done with a missionary purpose, as undoubtedly in this case.

There is some validity in all these points. The State does have a duty to protect its servants from tendentious disclosure of their private positions. Newspapers have a duty not just to publish and be damned, but to publish and be fair. But what the supporters of secrecy do not squarely face is the enormous bias which already exists in government—and more gravely so in Britain than in America—against giving the public information at a time when it can still influence decisions. This law of life appears to apply to officials whether their concern is the war in Vietnam or the bus fares in a small town. The business of

governing becomes more difficult when the public insists on taking part.

This mood is measured in the number of documents which are stamped "top secret," "secret," or "confidential" in Administrations round the world. In the Pentagon there are apparently 31,000 officials who can classify a paper as confidential. Their labours fill six million cubic feet of file cabinets. One expert says that "putting 'top secret' on a document, to some, is like putting a period at the end of a sentence." It is not surprising that Mr Nixon has initiated a process of rolling declassification, though it will probably take years.

All that the law, in Britain as in America, ought to be concerned with is genuine national security. Pre-eminently this means hardware. The leaking of detailed information about weapons would help an enemy and is ought to be an offence, whether it is committed by a spy or a newspaper. The leaking of plans which put people's lives in danger must also be covered. Newspapers already exercise a self-denying ordinance when such information comes their way. The Guardian recently could have published army instructions to soldiers in Northern Ireland. It refrained from doing so because some of the information might have made it easier for the IRA to kill or wound soldiers.

The Pentagon papers are something quite different. So was the Biafra report which led to the notorious—and unsuccessful—prosecution of the "Sunday Telegraph." Where the State exceeds its proper function in such cases is in seeking to extend the legitimate protection of national security to something called the national "interest." Too often the national interest is a synonym for anything which embarrasses a politician or official in Washington or Whitehall.

Mr Justice Caulfield, in a notable summing-up of the "Telegraph" trial, gave warning of the dangers to a free society if the press was muzzled in such cases, so that it became "no more than a pawn of the political power." He asked whether Section 2 of the 1911 Official Secrets Act ought not to be pensioned off. Lord Franks and his committee are now considering this. The American Supreme Court decision surely points the way. The abuse arising from the use of the law as an instrument of censorship is greater than the undoubted problems created within government when the leak becomes a way of life and of politics.

Aid and trade with India

One of the cleanest and morally unjustified decisions taken by the last Labour Government was the imposition of a 15 per cent tariff on Commonwealth cotton imports. This was bound to hit hard at the export earnings of a country like India. Not surprisingly the Indians have been unwilling to agree to the reversal of past trade agreements. Now the Conservative Government has announced that the 1939 Anglo-Indian Trade Agreement will be ended to enable the tariff to come into effect by next January. The same excuse has been offered by Labour and Tory Ministers—the need to protect the Lancashire textile industry. It is true that the Lancashire industry is in a bad way. More than 900 mills have closed in the past 10 years. But imports from India have actually been falling in recent years. Last year they were worth £12 millions, compared with £17 millions in 1968.

Indian imports account for only 7 per

cent of total British consumption of cotton textiles. But this trade assumes far greater importance in India's eyes. The task of selling enough abroad to pay for vital imports and for the country's development needs is enormous. It is made no easier by the narrow-minded, short-sighted policies of countries who erect tariffs against the exports of developing countries. Britain so far has not had such a bad record on protectionism as others. But the Government must have known that its offer of £10 millions compensation for the loss of imports would have been rejected as an insult by the Indians. The money would be far better spent in Lancashire providing alternative jobs for those made redundant by the decline of Lancashire textiles. While the Government and Opposition persist with a policy of discrimination against Indian imports and the need to defend free world trade will be regarded as so much hypocrisy.

Burnt offerings for sale

It is not just on the levels of government and official secrets that individuals are faced with the test of whether or not to reveal information potentially harmful to their employers. The case of Mrs Gardner, a restaurant cook in Waterloo, Iowa, has thrown up problems just as tricky as those considered by the US Supreme Court. In November, Mrs Gardner was dismissed by the Country Kitchen restaurant after she had warned a customer not to order stew on the grounds that it was badly burnt. Mrs Gardner was later denied four weeks of unemployment benefits when the State found her guilty of misconduct.

The ethical issues were underscored recently when the State unemployment officer upheld the earlier ruling. He said: "It was the restaurant's reputation that might have suffered, not the claimant's (Mrs Gardner's) personal reputation, and it is held that the claimant's remarks to a customer were derogatory and not in the best interests of the employer." It is not revealed whether it was Mrs Gardner who had burnt the stew. If she had, then surely her misconduct lay

more in burning the stew than warning the customer about it. And surely she had her professional pride to maintain. If, however, another cook burnt the stew, was Mrs Gardner guilty of blackening a rival's character?

What about the position of the employer? His obsession appears to have been to serve the dish no matter what state it was in. Could Mrs Gardner really have permitted the customer to go ahead and eat the stew, knowing it to be unpalatable? What would the reputation of the employer have been then? Assuming that there was a choice of dishes, all Mrs Gardner was doing was to anticipate the question "What do you recommend?" Had the question been asked she could hardly have replied "burnt stew." Her dilemma shows clearly the unexpected moments when a man or a woman has to make the choice whether to reveal the truth, whatever the cost. Mrs Gardner's problem was that she (unlike others) was unable to choose her moment. So she was roughly and unjustly treated. But what else could she expect from actions motivated by a mess of pottage (burnt)?

A COUNTRY DIARY

GLEN CLOVA: The river South Esk has a reputation for its fine salmon fishing. At Milton of Clova there is a fish hatchery, in an old disused mill below the loch of Brandy behind the Ogilvy Arms Hotel. It was not salmon but the watching of birds which had brought me to this quite incomparable Angus glen this summer. Clova can be described as a bird watcher's paradise and particularly was this the case this year. I arrived at the Royal Jubilee Arms at Dyke Head where the great glen opens out to the lowlands about Cortachy in time for tea. As it was a glorious evening I took my binoculars with me for a little stroll along the river. Pheasants, oyster catchers, curlew and hundreds of black-headed gulls seemed to erupt from the land beside the stream. Redshanks and sandpipers protested at my presence. Swallows and sandmartins were hawking in numbers higher up in the sky. Wheatfields flared from one stone dyke to another. To list the commoner birds which put in an appearance during my stroll along the South Esk would fill a catalogue. From the banks of the river the hills on both sides rise in great sweeps of grey grass and heather to the skies above. Once past Milton of Clova the surrounding mountains close in until at the last farm of Braedownie the glen becomes almost a cleft in the lower reaches of the southern flanks of the Cairngorms. It was while I was gazing the surrounding hills that the golden eagle came into sight above the oddity named mountain-pass known as the Lunkard. The great bird soared into the clouds on the evening thermals. Above Loch Brandy a peregrine appeared. In previous years I knew that a pair had nested in the sheer cliffs above Brandy. A bird which for a moment I took to be just another curlew came in slow waveling flight above some silver birches close to the river side. It was a hen harrier. I do not know what the cuckoo population has been in other parts of the country this year but in Glen Clova it could surely be described as numerous. I counted no less than six different birds that evening and all cuckoo-ing madly.

HENRY TEGNER

POLITICAL and economic pressures alike are propelling the super-Powers towards some mutual restraints on their arms race with one another. The consequences both for their allies and for third parties will be far-reaching. So far the super-Powers have made most of the running. But a range of issues is now coming under discussion on which the European members of each alliance may exercise a decisive influence providing they know what they want. In the longer run it may be the views of China, Japan, and the non-aligned countries which determine how far the process goes.

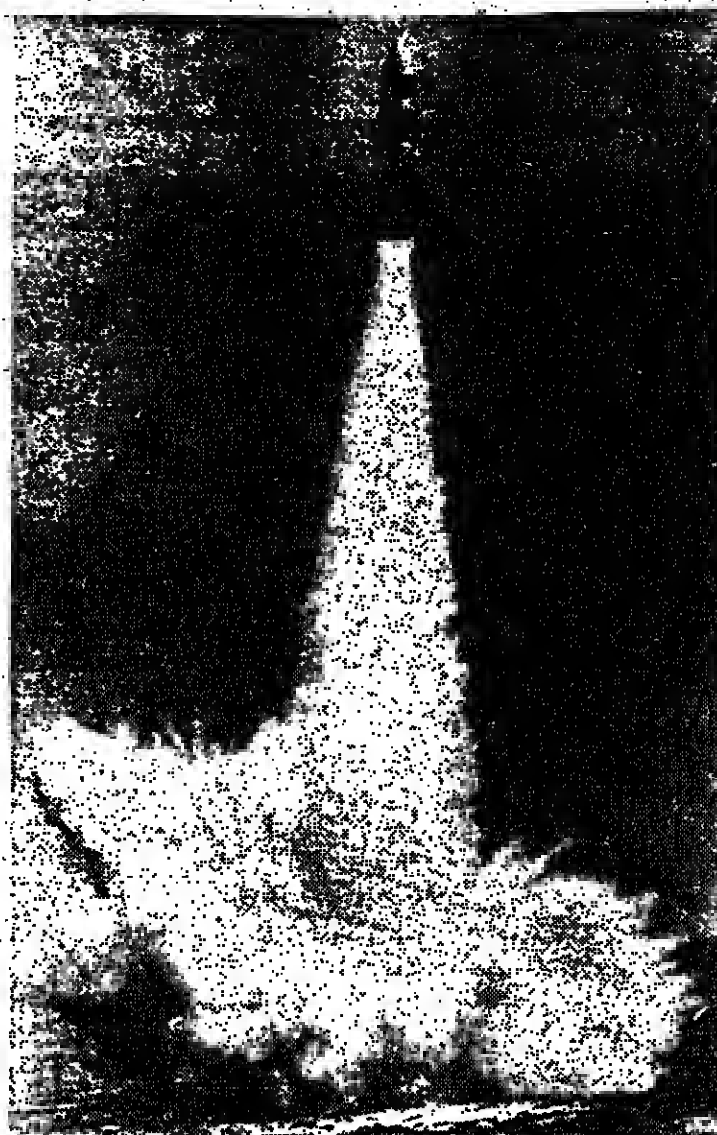
The first important fruit of the new climate should be an agreement this year between America and Russia in the talks on strategic arms limitation (SALT). This is likely to limit the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems to one area in each country—probably Moscow and the Minuteman sites in the Northern USA—and to depend on some agreement by a fixed date to restrict the number of Soviet SS-9 missiles and of comparable American weapons, perhaps Poseidon missiles. This would be a good start. But the main aim of SALT is to limit the overall nuclear strength of America and Russia.

Further progress will require the super-Powers to agree on whether to include in any permitted total of offensive weapons the American Forward Based Systems, i.e. aircraft and missiles based in Europe or the seas around it which could carry nuclear weapons across the Soviet frontier, and the Russian shorter-range missiles which are targeted against Western Europe. This is a problem of prime concern to the allies of the super-Powers on each side. It should therefore form an early item on the agenda of the negotiations between NATO and the Warsaw Powers on mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) in Europe. These should begin before the end of this year.

Though progress in the Four-Power talks on Berlin is still regarded by the NATO countries as a touchstone of Soviet sincerity in seeking détente, it has never been made a precondition for resolutions on mutual force reductions, and the Western Powers are now more optimistic that in any case progress will be made on Berlin before the year is out.

The recent talks between President Nixon and Chancellor Brandt suggest that agreement might be reached quickly in MBFR discussions on a token reduction in the forces of both the alliances stationed in Central Europe. A reduction of at least 5 per cent on each side could probably be made without affecting the security of either.

Although all the allies should join in later cuts the European members of NATO should allow such an initial reduction to come exclusively out of the American and Soviet forces. It is the Soviet forces which represent the main potential threat to NATO, and a reduction in American troops is one of the few ways in which the European allies can take a fairer share of the NATO burden without



Poseidon launch: fewer after SALT

Defusing the arms race

DENIS HEALEY MP, former Defence Secretary and Shadow Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the outlook for a strategic arms cutback this year.

spending more themselves. Moreover if President Nixon cannot soon make some reduction in Europe as part of MBFR, the Congressional pressure for a large unilateral cut may become irresistible.

Once the discussions pass beyond a small initial reduction, difficult problems arise for both sides, since their positions are not symmetrical. American reductions require the withdrawal of forces three thousand miles across the Atlantic, and it might be difficult to get the political decision for sending them back again in a crisis. On the other hand the Soviet forces have a political rôle in guaranteeing the loyalty of the East European peoples in a way that has no parallel for NATO forces.

Moreover since the military capability of the Warsaw Powers considerably exceeds that of NATO in Central Europe—there is still disagreement inside the alliance on the precise extent of this—once equal percentage reductions go beyond a certain point the West loses more in

propaganda capital rather than to solve the problem.

President Brezhnev's recent proposal that America and Russia should both limit their deployment of naval forces in distant waters raises more difficult problems, particularly if Russia insists that she has a greater right to keep a fleet in the Mediterranean than have the Americans. But it should not be dismissed out of hand.

Until Russia increased her Mediterranean fleet after the Arab-Israeli war in 1967, America kept her Sixth Fleet there primarily to strengthen her strategic nuclear striking power in a world war—something which is now certainly unnecessary. Some reduction in naval forces on both sides may be possible, particularly if progress is made towards an Arab-Israeli settlement.

The case for limiting naval deployments in the Indian Ocean is even stronger, since at the moment neither America nor Russia keep significant forces there, and all the surrounding countries except South Africa would prefer to keep the Indian Ocean out of the Cold War. While both Russia and America will want the right to move naval ships through the Indian Ocean on their way between the Atlantic and the Pacific, there is a strong case for restricting naval forces which are in the area for other purposes. Otherwise the reopening of the Suez Canal might simply create another theatre for conflict between the super-Powers.

But arms control agreements which simply control the deployment of military forces are of far less long-term value than agreements on their reduction. There are obvious limits to the readiness of either Russia or America to cut their overall military capability unless China too is involved in the agreement. China's inclusion in negotiations is inevitable, but it may take time. It is doubtful whether President Brezhnev's proposal for a Five-Power Conference on nuclear disarmament will attract Chinese participation while China is still so far behind the other nuclear Powers and relations between Moscow and Peking so unfriendly.

Moreover since China is at present quite as concerned about the possible growth of Japan's military strength as about the potential threat from Russia or America, Peking may reasonably reject so limited an invitation.

Nevertheless, the agenda already presented by SALT by mutual force reductions in Europe, and by naval force cuts is enough to keep the momentum going for some time ahead. Western Europe and the Commonwealth have everything to gain from rapid progress on these issues, and Britain has a direct responsibility to take a lead even though the enlargement of the European Community remains her major immediate preoccupation.

The opportunity for progress in arms control is greater today than at any time since the war. But consistent and intelligent pressure will be required to overcome the inertia and suspicion on both sides.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr Vorster's transit camps

Sir.—The International Defence and Aid Fund is in entire agreement with the main point in your editorial (June 29) that the revelations made by Father Cosmo Desmond about the resettlement camps will make it impossible for white South Africans to say, "We did not know that this was going on."

As early as 1967, the International Defence and Aid Fund published a cyclostyled pamphlet entitled "Transit Camps in South Africa," drawing worldwide attention to this massive uprooting of African people. As far as can be ascertained, this was the first occasion that the existence of these camps was made known abroad.

When these temporary camps were converted into permanent resettlement areas for "non-productive" Africans, the Fund collated all available material into a pamphlet entitled "Resettlement—The New Violence to Africans," which may be obtained from this address.

What does not appear to be known, is that in addition to the aged, the sick and the infirm, who are no longer useful to the white South African economy, former political prisoners are also sent to these resettlement areas, thus ensuring their continuing punishment for their opposition to apartheid.

L. John Collins,
President,
International Defence and Aid Fund,
2 Amen Court,
London EC 4.

Chelsea set

Sir.—Would Robin Thorner (Guardian, June 25) please tell me where "the Chelsea literary set who conducted the fashionable scene" bang out. In the same direction, I presume, as all those Russians, identifiable by the snow on their boots.—Yours faithfully,

Philip Oakes,
Pincock Farm House,
Pinckley,
Kent.

Titian scandal

Sir.—One assumes that the Harewood Estate and family generally have not only conserved some of the nation's finest treasures, but also have contributed pretty substantially by taxation of income to the national coffers. What is the point in a taxation system that causes the enforced sale to foreigners of art treasures which are in the nature of national assets because cash must be raised for death duties? For example, is it good national business to be parting with national treasures which we may well need in time of real financial or other emergency?—Yours faithfully,

J. G. Porter,
Bridge Farm,
Tattershall,
Lincoln.

Sir.—If the Government could not see the case for keeping the Titian "Death of Actaeon" in the country, they are unlikely to respond when other masterpieces follow it to the saleroom, as follow it they undoubtedly will.

So much the worse for us. But the analogy in your leading article (June 26) with the cost for, say, a mental hospital, is false: the Government that does not care for culture is unlikely to worry much more about welfare.

All this is bad enough; but must we put up with cant as well? On the day that the exchequer took £300,000 in taxation out of the £500,000 that Sir Robert Hart ill-advisedly left to the National Gallery, the Velazquez portrait of his servant was knocked down in the saleroom: to a foreign buyer. The Tories could not find the cash for a grant—Yours etc.

M. Angel,
London SW 3.

Europe: the people and the party

Sir.—I note your headline (Guardian July 1) "Unions may overturn Wilson's EEC victory." You might unintentionally carry the impression that the constituency Labour Parties do not share the unions' opposition to entry into Europe.

May I say from my own experience that it is now becoming evident that the overwhelming majority of Labour Parties will not only oppose entry into the EEC, but will also insist along with the unions that the Special Labour Party Conference must be allowed to take this decision on July 17.—Yours faithfully,

Stan Orme,
House of Commons.

Bennion v Hain still on

Sir.—You reported on June 25 that the Society for Individual Freedom has established The Hain Prosecution Fund to help offset the costs incurred by Francis Bennion, the barrister who is prosecuting Peter Hain.

While the facts as stated are entirely correct, you mention only Mr Bennion's failures to obtain summonses against Mr Hain and completely omit the most important point, that on June 21 Mr Bennion applied successfully to Bow Street Magistrates' court for a summons listing four charges of criminal conspiracy by Mr Hain (reported in the Guardian on June 23).

Camera power

Sir.—In your current correspondence about the objectivity of reporting on television—and the power of the film editor to modify the truth—another attribute of film is overlooked. The relationship between shots, and their very presence or exclusion, can be used to provide scope for intellectual control—but there is an even more powerful element of control in the purely emotional impact of film. Footage can be influenced, often quite rationally, by processes of which we still understand too little.

As early as the 1920s, possibilities were demonstrated by the Russian film director Pudovkin in a well-known experiment. A close-up of the actor Mosju-shin was taken in one continuous take, displaying a blank and unresponsive expression. Further shots were taken of a bowl of soup on a table, a small girl playing with a toy, and finally a dead woman in a coffin.

Sections of the shot of the actor were joined on to these three separate scenes, and each sequence shown to an audience that was unaware of its origins. Pudovkin is quoted as saying: "the result was terrible: the public reacted about the acting of the artist, the heavy pensiveness of his mood over the forgotten soup... the sorrow with which he looked over the dead woman... the happy smile with which he surveyed a girl at play."

Today, such effects are being used almost intuitively by filmmakers, in politics, education, international selling, projecting national ideas.

Over 70 years after its invention, film still remains a crudely understood and erratically applied means of communication. Yet it probably has more influence over our lives today than any other medium. It is time we extended our acceptance of film beyond the realms of pure art (the image it mostly has when used creatively) and took much more trouble to explore its sociological importance.—Yours faithfully,

John Chittick,
37 Gower Street,
London WC1.

Camera power

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Cheers! à vossa saúde

Nazdrowie Slainte Skol

Kampai Proost Salute

à votre santé Geia soy

Prosit Serefe Skål Salud

In any language

it means the

same

Drambuie

Liqueur



AT 100 HOP

GEORGE WALLACE launched his 1972 bid for the presidency here yesterday, at his first press conference in Alabama since he resumed control of the Governor's office six months ago.

There was no declaration as such, only an acknowledgment that he was "keeping my options open," but that fooled nobody. In the last presidential election there was a long campaign through 1967 before the official announcement in early 1968. Twice yesterday he had to rephrase answers, inserting a qualifying "if I run," after reporters had pointed out the categorical nature of answers on campaign tactics.

Rumours that the White House had made a deal with Wallace and persuaded him not to run came to a halt six weeks ago, with the first of three Wallace fund raising dinners. But at the three \$20-a-plate dinners — in Texas, Tennessee, and Ohio — he was almost subdued.

Yesterday he marked the opening of his first full blooded attack on the Nixon Administration. The issue is to be schools, many of which closed last year rather than comply with the court order to desegregate. But it is the wicker of Wallace rhetoric yesterday, it was not the courts but the Nixon Administration which was declared to be the villain.

To listen to Wallace's skill as a demagogue is to understand why the White House regard him as such a serious threat to President Nixon's re-election chances next year. In 1968 Wallace attracted 10 million votes for President and swept up five Southern States which would otherwise have gone to Nixon.

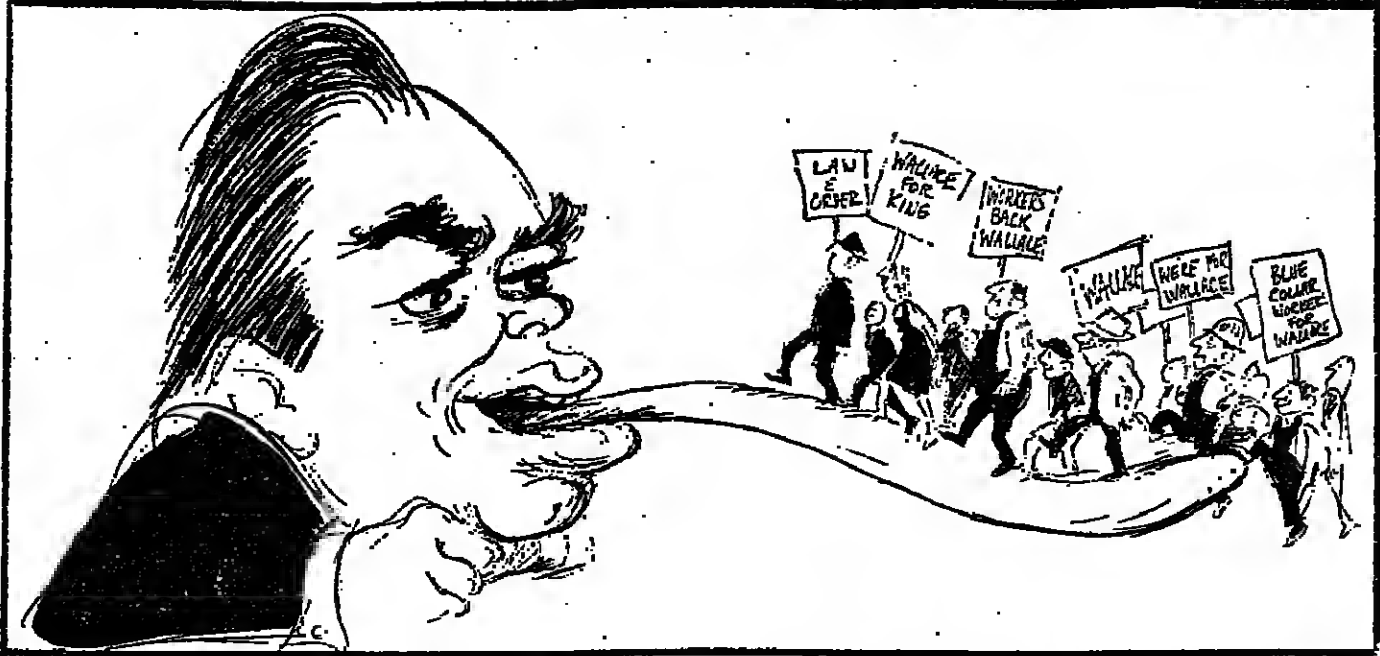
In 1971 Wallace already knew the answer to the question he posed in 1968: Can a former truck driver who is married to a former dime-store clerk and whose father was a plain dirt farmer be elected President of the United States?

The answer is no, which could make his 1972 campaign an even bigger threat to Nixon as Wallace concentrates his energies in the 11 Southern States of the old Confederacy — rather than on all 50 States as he did in 1968 — in a bid to win just enough States to be able to deny both the Democrats and Republicans a clear victory.

Last year the Republicans

Down the dirt road again

MALCOLM DEAN in Montgomery, Alabama, sees George Wallace launch his campaign



attempted to pre-empt Wallace by lavishly funding Albert Brewer (the Democrat who succeeded to the governorship on the death of Wallace's wife in 1969) in the Democratic primary for Governor. They had the satisfaction of seeing Brewer push Wallace into second place in the initial primary, but the disappointment of watching Wallace squeeze to a narrow victory in a run off.

Yesterday was not an auspicious start to his presidential campaign. Only minutes before he was due to address the press conference he broke his spectacles, which prevented him from reading his open letter to Attorney General John Mitchell, asking for Federal police forces to maintain law and order in the schools and on the State's campuses. The rumour that his spectacles contained a concealed hearing aid appeared to be confirmed, with many reporters' questions having to be repeated by his press officer who was standing by his elbow. "I can't see yah or hear yah," he told one reporter who was only 15ft away.

There are a few less hairs

to spread the 'Brylcreme' across than there were in 1968. But the old figure remains. And now by his side is an attractive new wife, Corella, aged 32 — 19 years his younger — who lived in the Governor's mansion as a child, as the niece of former Governor James Folsom, the man whom Wallace chose as a model for his political populism.

In Alabama there is an old political game which suggests a man has to run twice for office — the first time for recognition and the second time to win. But the closer one travels to Montgomery, the more pessimistic become the reports of Wallace's chances next year. In neighbouring Georgia, experienced political observers suggest he could win seven seats. In Birmingham, Alabama, most observers thought he could win five.

In Montgomery seasoned political reporters talk about the possibility of Wallace even losing Alabama.

He is in trouble on several fronts. Since 1968 eight important organisers, including all four of the "inner cabinet" which ran the

national campaign, have left his staff, none of whom are willing to return. (One of the disputes was over what should be done with the estimated \$500,000 that was left over from the 1968 campaign fund.) The new Wallace team is regarded as "a bunch of amateurs."

There was no doubting the skill of the old team, which accomplished a major political feat in registering Wallace's American Independence Party in 48 States.

In the fifth State, Alabama, Wallace ran as a Democrat in 1968, but will be unable to do so in 1972, because of a manoeuvre by the Democratic State Committee. (It has decided to appoint its presidential electors for 1972, rather than elect them in a primary.) This means Wallace will have to run on a third party ticket in his own State.

Perhaps more significantly, it demonstrates the extent to which he has neglected to carry out fence mending in his own State. He no longer controls the State party structure. Bob Vance, its chairman, called Wallace "a fraud,"

who promised the moon but never delivered."

David Vann, chairman of the Alabama Independent Democratic Party, was another man who helped reform the regular State party. "When we started in 1968, there was a pretty clear message from the national Democrats that they did not want any reform in Alabama — they saw George as the only means of beating Nixon. The message is no longer so emphatic."

A third front on which Wallace is having problems is in the State legislature, which the Governor has traditionally been able to control. In a recent national study of the 50 State legislatures, Alabama was rated the worst. But since then there has been an election and an ad hoc group of Democrats has emerged, intent on asserting its independence.

They have a majority in the State Senate where they have refused to authorise the Governor's proposed highway bond programme, a "slush fund" which in the past has given governors free houses — allowed them to whip legislators into line with

offers of new roads for their local districts, encouraged highway contractors to contribute to political campaign funds and allowed the Governor to reap the votes of the grateful rural voters supplied with new roads. The new urban representatives in the State legislature have decided that for the moment there is no need for a dramatic expansion in the highway programme.

Wallace has other problems. A grand jury is said to be probing into his and his brother's affairs, but so far has issued no indictment. More than forty Federal internal revenue investigators are looking into the financial affairs of the brothers. The voter-registration drive among blacks continues, and the 18-year-olds who will be able to vote for the first time in the States next year are almost as anti-Wallace as the blacks.

In other States the new voters are creating a new South. Last year four new governors in the South — from Georgia, Arkansas, Florida, and South Carolina — all publicly pledged themselves to ending racial discrimination. Wallace remained true to his reputation, defeating Brewer in a racist campaign which, although it camouflaged the words, remained as blatant in its message. (The people were warned of setting back Alabama 10 years if they allowed "the candidate with the black vote to win.")

The fact that he came in second in the first primary has denied Wallace's image of invulnerability in the State. Local political observers point to other handicaps the Republicans may have pinched his issues: the psychological problem of running a more limited campaign than last time, the distraction of his new wife.

But serious though many of the handicaps are, it is much too early to dismiss Wallace. He may still withdraw from the race, but no one in the South seriously expects him to. He is happiest when he is campaigning. His three fund-raising dinners, which attracted almost 1,000 each, suggest he is still a popular figure outside the State. Three other out-of-State dinners — in Florida, North Carolina, and New York — have been cancelled to allow him to concentrate on State matters for the moment.

White mammon burden

by Jonathan Steele

THIS week's decision by the Methodist Church to challenge British companies with investments in South Africa will bring little relief to company chairmen who are already finding themselves bombarded increasingly by irreverent questioners at annual meetings. For some two years now the Anti-Apartheid Movement have been sending well-primed shareholders to company meetings to challenge directors on apartheid.

In the past few months the boards of ICI, GKN, Rio Tinto Zinc and Barclays Bank have been confronted at their annual meetings. So far their challengers have been mainly individuals with little countervailing financial power, although at two universities, Edinburgh and Essex students have mounted campaigns over funds invested in South Africa. If large institutions like the Methodist are now to throw their power into the equation, the battle will be joined more seriously.

As in so many things, this is one area where Britain is following a lead set in the United States. Although Britain is by far and away South Africa's largest investor and has three times more investment there than has the United States, American churches and American citizens have been much more active so far in challenging his business support for apartheid.

Last month General Motors held the first of its ever annual meeting in Detroit. The normally bland corporate facade of the world's largest company was left bruised and battered by combined assaults from the prestigious Episcopal Church of the United States, leading on behalf of other church groups, and a lay pressure group known as the Project on Corporate Responsibility.

It was the more galling for General Motors since after a lesser skirmish last year they deliberately did some window-dressing and appointed a black clergyman, Rev. Leon Sullivan, as a director. But at the annual general meeting he hit the hand that paid him and became the first GM director to vote against management at an annual meeting. In an impassioned speech, he said that while he was encouraged by the company's efforts to improve opportunities for minorities in the US, apartheid in South Africa was still being underwritten by American industry.

Faced by this onslaught, GM's chairman Mr. James Roche managed to keep his cool for almost seven hours except for one extraordinary slip. A minister from Dayton, Ohio challenged him to say more about GM's view of its social responsibilities. "You are a public corporation," "Yes," Mr. Roche

began, "we are a public corporation owned by free, white, and... the audience gasped, "and, and, and black and yellow people all over the world," he hurriedly added.

After all this, the results of the voting were a consolation for the board. The Episcopal Church's motion that GM pull out of South Africa won only 1.29 per cent of the 230 million shares voted.

The American campaign has spread to other companies, and already won one minor victory when black Air hostesses on American Airlines persuaded the company's magazine to drop all advertisements for South Africa. But its most impressive battle so far has been over Polaroid. This Sunday the Anti-Apartheid Movement is taking over the Round House in London for a conference on British investment in South Africa. Significantly, one of the main speakers will be Carolyn Hunter, who was sacked by Polaroid in February for helping to run an effective boycott of the company.

Her experience gives the main answer why American protests over South Africa have gone further than in this country. There it has not just been shareholders who have objected but workers too. Militant black employees are now making life hard for IBM, Dodge, Ford, Chrysler and General Electric. But the lead came from Polaroid in Boston, where a successful boycott was mounted on the issue that the corporation sold identity cards which the South Africans used to administer the country's pass laws.

After a prolonged campaign, the company sent a four-man team (two black, two white) to South Africa this winter to examine the situation. Its findings were publicised in a full-page advertisement in the Wall Street Journal in January. The basic decision was that Polaroid would continue to sell to South Africa. But its local distributors, Frank and Hirsch, would improve non-white wages "drastically".

In addition, F and H will start a proper training programme for non-whites, and will give a substantial donation to the African-controlled Association for Education and Cultural Advancement. The Polaroid Revolutionary Workers' Movement remains unsatisfied, and is stepping up its boycott.

The irony is that Polaroid has been the focus of this sustained campaign even though it pays its South African distributors' workers more than the trade minimum, and even though it only trades and does not invest directly in South Africa. It is a less obvious target than the more than 500 British companies who have subsidiaries in South Africa.

All Bath and burgers

Malcolm Stuart at Claverton Manor

THE American Museum in Britain celebrated its tenth anniversary yesterday, a few days after welcoming its half-millionth visitor. The setting could be from a 1930 Technicolor costume extravaganza: an exquisite late Georgian country house set above a deep heavily wooded valley. But this is not Vermont, or a Confederate general's headquarters in Virginia. It is Claverton Manor, near Bath.

There was an attractive Indian squire drinking Canned Vintages alongside a hot-dog stall in the grounds, wearing a costume hired for the day from Nathans; but inside the house, built in

1820, the rooms show a remarkable collection of authentic American furniture, paintings, and everyday implements, dating mainly from the 250 years up to the Civil War.

And why not? If Paul Getty can build a museum at Malibu, California, to fill with eighteenth century French furniture and the odd Titian and Van Dyck, why shouldn't we admire the craftsmanship of the pre-revolutionary colonists and the early American republic? Michael Candler, the assistant curator, said "By 1770 Philadelphia was the second largest English-speaking city. More people lived there than in

Bristol. In a typical provincial English museum relatively few items will date from before 1850, and after that period the American colonies were thriving communities. They produced some beautiful furniture, originally about 20 years behind England in style, but gradually becoming quite distinctive."

Like every member of the museum staff Mr Candler is British. He was a history teacher with a sense of frustration because of the general neglect of American history in British schools. Now his special job is to organise school visits, which frequently develop into study projects. A delightful innovation at

the museum — for school children and many adults too — are "Please touch" cabinets, where visitors are invited to handle Indian dolls, eighteenth century candle-snuffers, pioneers' food baskets, and many other fascinating items.

There is a slightly bourgeois — aristocratic savour about the rooms and their contents but this is because they came from the sort of homes most likely to survive. Often the beams and floorboards used in the Claverton rooms were rescued from New England houses shortly before the bulldozers arrived.

The museum was established in 1961 by an late Mr

John Judkyn, and Dr Dallas Pratt, a retired New York psychiatrist. Four-fifths of the cost of running the museum comes from well-wishers in the USA. Many of the objects are from families in the South, which explains the New Orleans bedroom and the almost total lack of any reference to the American negro.

Also missing are war exhibits, from those two highly significant periods of American history, the Revolutionary and the Civil War. This is because Mr Judkyn was a Quaker.

The museum now extends beyond the Civil War with a Western Pioneer section

MISCELLANY

Judy free

THERE'S ONLY one way to test a cigar. Smoke it." Half century's tradition from "Mr. Punch," Cecil Melbourne Hart, the retired yesterday as chairman of the cigar importers, Melbourne Hart. At 78, he has been forbidden to smoke more than one cigar a day. He saves it for after dinner. Makes with cigarettes the rest of the time.

Melbourne Hart's greatest marketing coup happened early in the First World War. The family company had received an order for 500 favans, cigars, from the Expeditionary Force Canteen. Young Hart went to see the man who had signed the order. The man told him they were meant for Sir John French, the Commander-in-Chief. Splendid, but wouldn't other officers like some, too? Could be, and the army ordered another 5,000.

For the next two years, Hart called on the purchasing officer every Monday morning at 10 for further orders. Then he joined up as an interpreter and made his farewells. The canteen man passed him the book and invited him to write out an order for the rest of the war. He would sign anything reasonable. Hart wrote an order for seven million of the best, as many favans as the whole of Britain now buys in a year. The man signed, and the company has never looked back.

Inn swinger

THERE WAS double justice in Leatrice Constantine's appointment as one of the first members of the Race Relations Board in 1966. Until the Labour Government's Race Relations Act, Constantine's name was inscribed on the only recorded case in which damages had been awarded in an English court for racial discrimination.

In 1944, when Constantine was a welfare officer with the Ministry of Labour in Liverpool, he booked a room at the Imperial Hotel in London. When he arrived, he was turned away on the grounds that they didn't let rooms to black men. Constantine brought an action in the High Court under the Common Law provision that an innkeeper cannot refuse a room to a bona fide traveller who is properly dressed. He won and was awarded £500 nominal damages (the Imperial had found him a room

Red stars

WHAT ARE Edward Woodward, Vanessa Redgrave, Roger Ashcroft, David Mercer and sundry other stars of stage and screen doing on Saturday, July 10? They



VANESSA: closing ranks

are sponsoring a grand summer fair organised by the Trotskyist Socialist Labour League.

The fair aims to raise money for 60 victimised strikers from Pilkington's glassworks in St Helens. All part of the wave of "social participation" sweeping the more militant fringe of Equity. And the word is that the league will soon be proud to announce the accession of both Vanessa and Corin Redgrave to the ranks of the comrades.

Pot shot

SMOKING pot before going into battle didn't start with Vietnam. A nineteenth-century account of Ceylon by Robert Percival, coming up for sale at Sotheby's next Wednesday, describes the use of cannabis by soldiers. In his description of the Malays living in Ceylon, Percival says that "all day long they chew the betel or penang, and smoke bang."

The copy offered has a signed marginal note by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, in

which the poet identified "bang" as the powder from the dried leaves of the cannabis indica. He had, he wrote, both smoked and taken the powder. The effects were "merely narcotic, with a painful weight from the stultification of stifled gas."

On the coast of Barbary, Coleridge added, "the charitable Mahometans give it to the poor criminals, previous to the amputation of their limbs, and it inspires a complete insensibility to suffering, and in these circumstances does not commonly disturb the understanding. Tipso Saib gave to each of his horse soldiers a pipe immediately before the engagement — likewise to those sent to storm forts."

● **STANDING** On your own two feet. Post Office style. "Vigors who tried to renew their television licences following due in the last week of June were asked to come back after July 1. The fee went up yesterday by £1.

Fall guy

SCENES FROM the Labour national executive discussing H. Wilson's plans for a conference that would simply take note of the Common Market imbroglio:

Barbara Castle: Mr Chairman, doesn't Harold think that the executive ought to have a fallback position? If, when conferences start, we feel sure that his plan is going to be defeated, ought we not to put up an alternative proposal?

Harold Wilson (after two reflective puffs at his pipe): Mr Chairman, I once read some good advice in a school textbook on sex. It said: "Once you're sure you are going to be raped, you might as well lie back and enjoy it."

Confusion worse confounded.

● **"TRIBUNE"** ALAS, has not been converted to the European cause. Only its front page, top right-hand corner, which has a display blurb for a rally the paper is organising in Central Hall, Westminster, on July 23 (strategically between the special Labour conference and the national executive decision). "Common Market: Yes!" it proclaims. "General Election: No!" A useful gloss from the editor, Dick Clements: "Unfortunately we are not able to attribute the mistake to a secret pro-Market sympathiser. Just a printing middle." They do happen.

PROJECT HELP: ANN SHEARER

Help mates



OVER the past two months we have been running a series of articles to show some of the ways schools can do to help their local community. It is enough to gladden the most age-crashed heart to see the huge fund of ingenuity and enthusiasm that has gone into these projects and others like them. Youth off the streets, hope for the country.

But the equation cannot afford to be as simple as that if all this energy is to be fostered and helped to spread. Organisations working with young volunteers are getting increasingly frustrated at the Department of Education's apparent lack of concern for the plan they are cherishing.

The implications for the whole pattern of schooling and for the sort of jobs that industry provides have so far been raised only by those most committed, while officialdom has been turning a conventionally blind eye. It doesn't open soon, the willing acceptance of the volunteer explosion is going to start looking suspiciously like old-fashioned exploitation — and exploitation after all, some of the most precious emotions and impulses we have.

At the simplest level, that of service to the community, surely the least we can do is ensure that organisation of opportunities encourages rather than punishes the prospective volunteer. While Young Volunteer Force Foundation, set up by the last Government to harness energy to need, grapples with problems of conscience and inter-organisational, there are some 250 independent groups of young volunteers, up and down the country, crying out for guidance on how they can best set to work. YVFF works with local authorities; some of the other leaders in the field are beginning to see an urgent need for an independent body to advise and encourage.

The Department of Education has just sent YVFF a confidential report on how it feels its activities should develop, but otherwise is keeping mum. Whatever pattern eventually emerges from the infuriating in-fighting between different volunteer organisations, though, surely the Department could bring itself to make some active

contribution to the developing service?

Organisation, though, is only a beginning. If young people are expected to work in their community, they surely have a right to find out what that community is all about and go to a school which sees itself as part of the local pattern of life. Otherwise, the educational value of the work is virtually nil, and education, after all, is what they are meant to be getting. There have been individual attempts to build real community schools, places where parents and the local population belong as much as the teachers and children. There have also been attempts to show teachers how any curriculum subject can be made relevant to the kind of knowledge a child will need to make his part of the world he is going into, and to the people he meets on those Wednesday afternoons on the volunteer rota.

But there has been precious little lead from the officials: the Department of Education finds it no part of its job, and the Schools Council project on social education still hasn't materialised.

IBM, in the goodness of its industrial heart, recently set up a working party, drawn from some of the most experienced workers with volunteers at school, to see if industrial money ought to go into social education programmes. It got a recommendation to set up an educational trust and a plea for generosity, but more than that, it got a warning that if it thought educational reform would make young people more malleable to industrial ends, it thought wrong; the better educated the school-leavers, the more they will question the slot that the adult world expects them to fill.

IBM is still pondering these plain words, and we will not know till September whether it is going to take the plunge. But these sorts of implications are something to remember as the young volunteer sets out for his first visit to the old lady.

This is the last article in the series Project HELP, a Guardian competition for primary and secondary schools. A final entry form and details will be published next Monday.

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ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

ADELPHI (856 7611), Com. July 29

SHOW BOAT

OLD TIMES

TWO IN THE COMPANY OF MEN

SUMMER NIGHTS DREAM

MORROW 2.30 & 7.30—all seats sold.

AMERASADORS (01-836 1111), Ex. 8

AGATHA CHRISTIE'S

THE MOUSETRAP

NINETEENTH BREATHTAKING YEAR.

APOLLO (437 2663), Epsom 8.30

FORGET-ME-NOT-LANE

by PETER NICHOLS

ARNCROFT CROCODON, 888 9291

DOLLING ROAD PATRICIA TEMPLE

BILL WIESENER in John Morley's

THE COUNTRY BOY

CAMBRIDGE (856 6061), Ex. 8.30

INGRID BERGMAN

JOSS ACKLAND

IN CAPTAIN SMITH'S

CONVERSION

Last 6 weeks. Must Close July 22

COCKPIT, HVB, 262 7007, 7.30 p.m.

TEMPERATURE, 10.10 p.m. at 10.10

MARTIN, 10.10 p.m. at 10.10

CONBOY (930 2571), Ex. 8.30

There's a Girl in my Soup

LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY

RIT OF ALL TIME!

CRITERION (930 3212), Moe. 10.10

AFTER HAGGERTY

Upstairs Downstairs, Harold Robson.

DRURY LANE (856 6108)

THE GREAT WALTZ

A MUSICAL ROMANCE

in the style of JOHANN STRAUSS

RUGELY ENJOYABLE, 10.10

DOLCHES (856 8042), Epsom 8.30

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES

"As evening of perceptive footstep."

FAIRFIELD HALL, Croydon, 01-886

EARTH KIT

with TONY BLACKBURN, JACKIE

TRENT, and TONY MATCH.

GARRICK (856 4601), Mon. 10.10

DON'T START WITHOUT ME

A Comedy by Alan Badel, acting sensation—St.

CLOSE (437 1592), 7.30. Mtd. Sat. 3.

ALAN BADEL as KEAN

A Comedy by Alan Badel, acting sensation—St.

HILARIOUS COMEDY, acting sensation—St.

CINEMAS

ASC 1, Shaftesbury Avenue (856 0861)

Dustin Hoffman to LITTLE BIG MAN

10.10, 2.30 and 8 p.m. Bookable.

ASC 2, Shaftesbury Avenue (856 0861)

WINTERING HEIGHTS 10.10, 2.30

8 p.m. and 8 p.m. Bookable. Late

ACADEMY ONE (437 2981) Jane

Asker, J. Moulder-Brown, Dism Dism

Progs. 2.0, 4.10, 6.35, 8.45.

ACADEMY TWO (437 5129), M. W. W.

Progs. 2.0, 4.10, 6.35, 8.45.

ACADEMY THREE (437 8919), M. W. W.

Progs. 2.0, 4.10, 6.35, 8.45.

ASTORIA, Chas. J. Rd. (880 9621)

CAMEO-POLY, Oxford C. (960 1741)

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THEATRES

NAYMARKET (930 9831), Ex. 8.0

THE CHALK GARDEN

"WITTY & AMUSING PLAY." N.T.

NEER MAJESTY'S (930 4006), 7.30

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ROUND HOUSE 267 2664, Ex. 8.0

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ROYALTY (425 8004), M. T. Th. Td.

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw



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Grand Metropolitan springs £34M bid for Truman breweries

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Instead of the mooted takeover offer for Cunard Steamship, Mr Maxwell Joseph's Grand Metropolitan Hotels yesterday launched a surprise £34 millions bid for Truman Hanbury Buxton, the old-established London-based brewing group.

The market sniffed a battle and shares in Truman jumped by 88p to close at 344p—28p above the value of Grand Metropolitan's bid.

Controls not yet agreed

By ANTHONY HARRIS

Late yesterday evening the Finance Ministers of the six common market countries were ill arguing over the details of a package of measures to control Euro-dollar flows—a package of measures to control Euro-dollar flows—a package of measures to control Euro-dollar flows.

The real issue last night was whether Professor Schiller from Germany and M. de Larosière from France were empowered to reach an agreement on whether President Pompidou is holding back a final "oui" for his summit meeting with Chancellor Brandt at the end of August.

There can be little doubt that Professor Schiller has plenty of reserves—he has no warmer minister than the Chancellor. The President likes agreements, "a deux"—otherwise why have summits?

Information from Paris suggests that the disagreement—much hinged finally on the question of whether the Germans would name a date for the 12-month float—is a practical rather than a substantial one. The main restrictions on which agreement seems likely

Reserve requirements for foreign currency deposits (this would widen the spread between deposit and lending rates in Euro-currencies).

A ceiling, possibly zero at crisis times, on interest paid on non-resident deposits. (London imposes no limits.) Controls on foreign bonds, and loans that are not tied to commercial transactions. The latter is aimed at narrowing the balance of payments. Limits on the net external liabilities of banks (this would force them to call in dollar loans if dollar deposits dropped).

The most likely counter-bidder is Whitbread, which has held a 10.7 per cent stake in Truman since the early 1950s. "We'll certainly be looking at all the figures very seriously," Mr Frederick Bennett, Whitbread's deputy chairman, said last night. "This offer probably came as much of a surprise to us as it did to the Truman directors."

"After a very close and serious look at the position we'll decide what action, if any, we want to take. At this stage we would like to keep our position quite open," he added.

The brewing establishment does not take kindly to outsiders entering their arena—witness Charles Clow's Watney Mann rebuff in 1959. Then there is the commercial aspect: with its Brierley and Chief and Brewer chain, Grand Metropolitan is not exactly an outsider in the industry and with Truman under its belt, life for the other brewers would be just that much tougher.

Truman was formed in the bubonic years of the 1660s and its recent profit record suggests that the company is feeling its age. Its growth rate is well behind the industry average, but a series of important policy changes over the past few months could mean that the company will quickly lose its poor relation tag.

This is why Grand Metropolitan is interested. A number of important management changes have been followed by a massive promotion programme and the decline in the company's share of the beer market has now been arrested.

The company has also started to develop the entertainment side of its pubs in a bid to make them more profitable and this, too, is expected to accelerate the recovery.

New Burmah chief

The new chairman of Burmah Oil is Mr James Lumsden. He has been appointed as successor to Mr R. P. Smith who died last month. Mr Lumsden, 56, has been a Burmah director since 1957.

Yesterday's announcement marks a change in Burmah policy. Previously the chairman has been a person who has

Through Chief and Brewer and Brierley and Chief and Brewer, Grand Metropolitan has created a powerful liquor and food chain and integration with Truman at a time when that company is being reorganised would result in major economies.

Not only do the brewers realise that competition would be better if the company was absorbed by Grand Metropolitan; they also accept that their share of the liquor trade with Grand Metropolitan's existing chain would diminish.

Apart from Truman's marketing shake-up, profits can be expected to improve as a result of last year's deal with Courage. One of the company's problems was that its pubs were too widely-spread to be serviced efficiently so it sold the whole of its trade in the Midlands and North to Courage. In exchange it acquired 36 Courage properties in London and the South-east, concentrating all but 180 of its 1,300-odd outlets in this area.

These moves were timed to coincide with a £4 millions modernisation of its out-of-date Stepney brewery and the closure of its Burton operation.

Grand Metropolitan was yesterday reluctant to give too much away about its plans for Truman should its bid succeed. Had the company contacted Whitbread first? "We'd rather not comment."

The offer is conditional upon Truman directors recommending the terms—three £4 shares, 30p nominal, of 10 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock plus 470p cash for every five Truman shares—but Grand Metropolitan reserves the right to waive this condition "if such agreement is not in their opinion forthcoming within a reasonable period of time."

BP may build pipeline

BP was considering the possibility of laying a pipeline to bring North Sea oil supplies southwards after landing them by an undersea pipeline at Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Mr R. Griev, chief executive of Shell-Mex and BP, said yesterday.

Mr Griev was speaking at the official opening of a £1,500,000 oil distribution terminal at Bishopbriggs, near Glasgow.

The United Kingdom may well in the next decade join the ranks of countries which are major producers of crude oil because of the discoveries made in the North Sea, said Mr Griev.

He went on: "The present indications are that the annual output of oil from the North Sea, including Norwegian waters, may be 30 per cent of the total output of the world in 1980 to one half. A number of countries, notably the US, have swung over to 'soft' loans."

The big growth has been in direct investment by private interests and private export credits—both aspects of what critics term "aid imperialism." Direct investment commonly means that developing countries lose control of their own natural resources (until they develop the political muscle to take

New oil consortium

A new consortium has been formed to explore for oil in the North Sea.

The consortium is headed by Home Oil of Canada and Charter Consolidated each of whom have a 30 per cent stake. Canadian Industrial Gas will hold 15 per cent.

The remaining 25 per cent is held by Oil and Gas Enterprises.

ment, credit, industrial leasing and industrial banking. Adjusted figures show that more than half of the profits improvement to date has been provided by this section of the business which thanks to the last one point cut in Bank rate and other reasons, has been operating under favourable conditions.

Future growth by the finance division could be more outstanding should the group follow the example of the major finance houses who have relaxed their terms for personal loans on a wide range of consumer transactions.

The group needs all the rationalisation it can get on the dairy side. The virtual demise of free school milk is obviously bad news for a section of the business which depends on volume.

Northern Dairies has, of course, tackled the problem of low margins in the dairy division through diversification—a process which will no doubt continue now that the sale of the leather and leather substitute business has released liquid funds of more than £800,000 for investment.

There are three items of good news. First, the pre-tax profit to date has been provided by this section of the business which thanks to the last one point cut in Bank rate and other reasons, has been operating under favourable conditions.

Future growth by the finance division could be more outstanding should the group follow the example of the major finance houses who have relaxed their terms for personal loans on a wide range of consumer transactions.

The forecast for the whole of 1970 is particularly significant because it appears to have been cautiously framed. At the minimum, it drops the p/e from the current 16.6 to 15.0. It also suggests that the reorganisation is paying off and that shareholders can look forward to a further steady increase in their income.

The group is a very different concern from what it was a year ago. An enlarged food division which now includes the Ulster dairies, ice cream and other Irish interests, pushed its pre-tax profit up by 20 per cent in the six months to end March.

The major part of the growth to date, however, has been provided by the expanded finance division which includes the Bentinck subsidiary for the first time and which takes in instal-

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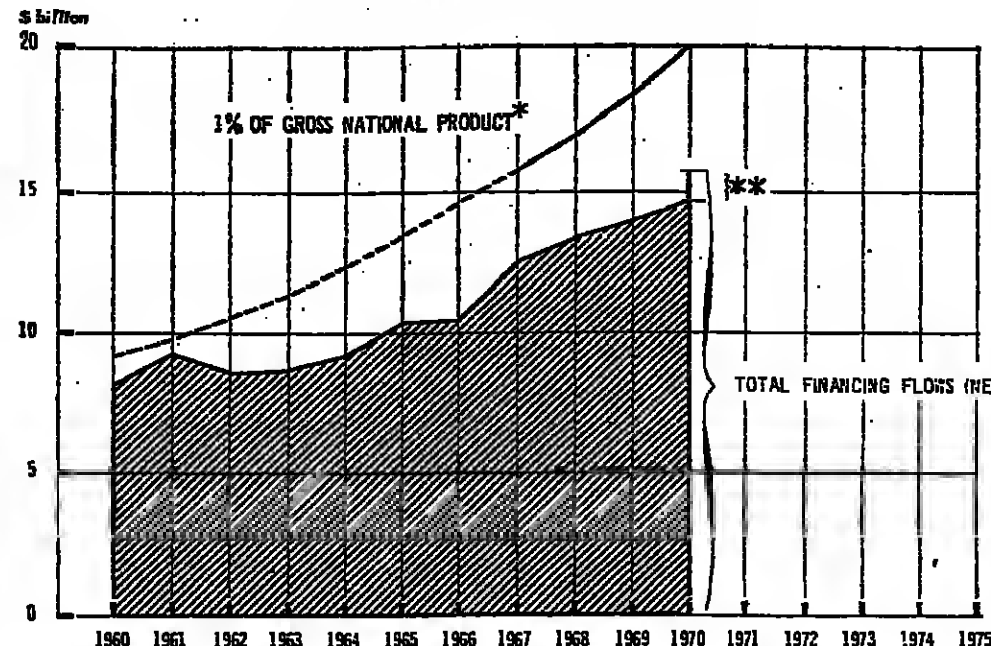
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VOLUME TARGET 1960-70

*At current prices. **Grants by private agencies.



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Mr Griev was speaking at the official opening of a £1,500,000 oil distribution terminal at Bishopbriggs, near Glasgow.

The United Kingdom may well in the next decade join the ranks of countries which are major producers of crude oil because of the discoveries made in the North Sea, said Mr Griev.

He went on: "The present indications are that the annual output of oil from the North Sea, including Norwegian waters, may be 30 per cent of the total output of the world in 1980 to one half. A number of countries, notably the US, have swung over to 'soft' loans."

The big growth has been in direct investment by private interests and private export credits—both aspects of what critics term "aid imperialism." Direct investment commonly means that developing countries lose control of their own natural resources (until they develop the political muscle to take

New oil consortium

A new consortium has been formed to explore for oil in the North Sea.

The consortium is headed by Home Oil of Canada and Charter Consolidated each of whom have a 30 per cent stake. Canadian Industrial Gas will hold 15 per cent.

The remaining 25 per cent is held by Oil and Gas Enterprises.

ment, credit, industrial leasing and industrial banking. Adjusted figures show that more than half of the profits improvement to date has been provided by this section of the business which thanks to the last one point cut in Bank rate and other reasons, has been operating under favourable conditions.

Future growth by the finance division could be more outstanding should the group follow the example of the major finance houses who have relaxed their terms for personal loans on a wide range of consumer transactions.

The group needs all the rationalisation it can get on the dairy side. The virtual demise of free school milk is obviously bad news for a section of the business which depends on volume.

Northern Dairies has, of course, tackled the problem of low margins in the dairy division through diversification—a process which will no doubt continue now that the sale of the leather and leather substitute business has released liquid funds of more than £800,000 for investment.

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The group is a very different concern from what it was a year ago. An enlarged food division which now includes the Ulster dairies, ice cream and other Irish interests, pushed its pre-tax profit up by 20 per cent in the six months to end March.

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BSC in talks on sale of homes firm

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The British Steel Corporation is negotiating with "more than one" company with the view to selling off its housebuilding subsidiary, Roffen Homes.

This emerged yesterday as the BSC revealed details of a package of ancillary activities with a combined turnover exceeding £15 millions which are coming into the market following its agreement with the Government over "bidding off."

These include the bright bar specialists William Robertson, of Warrington, and Govan Shafting and Engineering of Glasgow (combined sales over £5 millions) and the Openshaw, Manchester tool-steel works, also with sales of over £5 millions.

These groups form part of the ancillary activities of the BSC, which Mr Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, said the corporation was prepared to dispose of "at a fair price."

The Roffen works, which makes steel houses at Hooton in Cheshire, is believed to be losing nearly £250,000 a year.

The BSC announced last month that it would have to close with the loss of 140 jobs unless a buyer could be found.

About ten companies making household bricks with annual sales of £2 millions including Belton and Crowle, near Scunthorpe, Thurstoft, of Rotherham, and Castle Brick of North Wales, are up for sale, but the BSC is keeping control of works making refractory bricks for blast furnaces.

"For sale" notices will also go up over the Cookley Stamping works at Brierley Hill, Staffordshire, and a small engineering works, Machynys in Llanelli, South Wales. This has a turnover of £1 million.

All of the works listed above account for a quarter of the "bidding off" proposals. The other areas covered are a deal with Firth Brown over overlapping interests, the creation of one or two new jointly owned billet companies, the possible selling of Brynmawr works in Wrexham to GKN and the introduction of private capital into the constructional engineering and chemicals divisions.

Retail merger plan

Cavenham Foods, already in the midst of a £9.5 millions takeover bid for Bovril, yesterday announced that it is planning to merge its retail interests with a giant American retail organisation.

Southland Corporation, of Dallas, Texas, is to buy 49.99 per cent of the voting interests and 50.01 per cent of the equity in Cavenham's retailing operations for about £3,300,000.

Mr James Goldsmith, chairman of Cavenham, said

that Southland had valued the group at about £6.7 millions whereas it was in the Cavenham books at £1.2 million.

He said that Cavenham was retaining 50.01 per cent of the voting interests and 49.99 per cent of the equity so both companies could consolidate the accounts of the joint venture in their own balance sheets.

He said that the shops had contributed £250,000 to group profits last year, excluding the acquisition losses of McCall.

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1 Are you at present under medical care, having treatment, or absent from work owing to illness or injury? ☐ NO YES

2 Have you been off work for any treatment, illness or injury for more than 6 consecutive working days in the last 2 years? ☐ NO YES

3 Have you ever had any heart trouble, or angina, or any growth? ☐ NO YES

4 Has any proposal on your life, ever been declined, postponed, or accepted on special terms? ☐ NO YES

Usual Doctor's name and address _____

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief I am in good health and the information given is true and complete. I consent to the Company seeking information from any doctor who has attended me or from any insurance company to which a proposal on my life has been made and I authorise the giving of such information.

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* If you withdraw your money within the first year we deduct a month's investment to cover administrative expenses.

CITY COMMENT

Attractive property

A BIG ATTRACTION for amalgamated investment and property in its £8 millions bid Edger Investments seems to be the ownership of Knightsbridge Green. It was announced in the morning that negotiations were under way the sale of this property, by the afternoon Amalgamated announced its intention bidding 150p a share for the property which it does not own.

o. 1 Knightsbridge Green is immediately in front of Amalgamated's own 300,000 ft. office complex known as 195, 197 and 199 Knightsbridge. If the present offer is accepted, the plan seems to be to develop the sites as one unit. Some of the occupancies in both properties recently expire around the time, and as Amalgamated's chairman Mr Gabriel Harrison said, "if these (sale) negotiations do not proceed, there is a considerable benefit in merging of these two properties."

Terms of the bid have not been arranged but Amalgamated intends to make at least 10 per cent of the proposed share bid in its own property. This presumably designed to mute any board opposition. The book assets of the company are valued at a year-old valuation. So 150p is a reasonable bid, and Amalgamated's equity content will give shareholders a continued interest in any development as well as letting them own property in Central London.

he market seems to be clipping a fight, marking the res up to 150p. The real

decision will be made by Development Securities, however. They own 1.33 million shares, or 30 per cent of the Edger Investments. This holding, incidentally, valued at £2.4 millions by the bid, is shown in Development Securities books at cost price of £766,000.

BRITISH SIDAC

Need for a merger

FIRST Transparent Paper, and now British Sidac, have delivered powerful testimony that the Monopolies Commission was hopelessly wrong in rejecting their plans for a merger.

In spite of a 4 per cent rise in sales to £14.35 millions, profits of British Sidac have collapsed from £1.35 millions to £188,000 before tax. Shareholders are to go without a final dividend after having seen a recession in the cellulose film industry: the interim cut from 5 per cent to a nominal 2 per cent. Soaring raw material prices (wood pulp up by 10 per cent after a 25 per cent hike the previous year), rising wages and salaries: the list of reasons behind "the setback is endless."

Worse still is that the management can see no significant improvement in the market for cellulose film. In fact low consumer demand accompanied by the cut throat competition that made Sidac and Transparent Paper begin their talks in the first place, suggest that there is plenty more gloom to come.

The group's hopes lie in increasing efficiency, and in developing new thinner gauge films which would be used to take advantage of an upturn in the market when it materialises. Some severe measures have been taken to cut overheads. The head office has been moved to St. Helens, Lancashire, and negotiations are under way for the sale of the London head

office at an anticipated capital profit well in excess of £150,000. But with no dividend yield, minimal earnings and no great prospects of more than modest recovery this year, there is only the 85p a share book assets to prop the price up at its current 31p.

NORTHERN DAIRIES

Reorganising pays off

THE SHARE PRICE of a reorganised Northern Dairies which stands around the "high" of the year was buttressed yesterday by an excellent first half statement from the board headed by Mr Nicholas Horsley.

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'Firms often duplicate own research'

By PETER RODGERS: Technology Correspondent

Separate research departments of the same company sometimes carry out parallel development programmes, according to a survey published yesterday on R and D spending.

The survey, the first from the year old Centre for the Study of Industrial Innovation, was based on 58 case studies of technically sound projects which had been shelved or non-technical reasons covered 20 British companies.

The most common reason for shelving projects was that the research was started too late, or that the company had inadequate resources to carry it out. Some projects were shelved when they could have been made to pay off by transferring them to another organisation, or to a survey found.

But there were hardly any real mechanisms for doing this, and project reappraisal shelving was a designated job for only one company, although among those interviewed the reappraisal system which installed in no way invalidated the company's interest in the technology transfer unit.

The survey recommended this system for identifying potentially transferable projects.

In some companies research is supported far beyond the point where it should have been, or for instance a development programme in microelectronics for 10 years before it is stopped because it was too outside the company's main team of work.

In other examples monopoly customers changed their minds.

or failed to assess their own markets properly, asking for components they did not need. The implication for management, the report said, was that firms should make sure there is an efficient two-way liaison between R and D departments and marketing so that developments do not go on too long, or get stifled because the demand is unrecognised. Projects should be shelved as soon as they seem to be without a market, and not left to go on simply because of the impetus of personal commitments within R and D departments.

Among projects which failed were: An electronic delay detector for use in microwave communications. This project ran for over two years on the basis of a customer-suggestion and management "hunch". Eventually, after a new project leader had been appointed to control rising R and D costs, it was discovered that rival firms were already catering for all likely market demand.

A polythene tobacco pouch was developed by a company for a tobacco firm which was considering selling tobacco in new forms of container. Three years' work overcame the technical problems. Only at that stage did the customer's own market analysis indicate that smokers preferred tin containers. The project was shelved.

An integrated circuit for computer use. Here, the company concerned began design of the circuit to take advantage of new electronic components. But by the time development was completed the components had been superseded by technological advances and the firm would have been the only company left using them.

The report was partly backed by Technical Development Capital. The Centre for the Study of Industrial Innovation is financed by contributions from companies in a range of industries.

VW sees lower earnings in 1971

Volkswagen AG expects earnings position to worsen in 1971, although the company is looking to higher production sales, the chairman, Kurt Lotz, told the annual meeting yesterday.

In 1970, Volkswagen's profit to 190 million marks from million marks a year earlier, a 40 per cent increase of better results at subsidiaries abroad, consolidated group earnings fell about per cent.

The profit decline contrasted with a sharp rise in Volkswagen's worldwide sales last year. They climbed to 15,781 million marks from 13,934 million marks previously.

The discrepancy between development of production sales on one side and the earnings trend on the other will continue this year, Mr Lotz said.

It is also hinted broadly at a reduction in Volkswagen's dividend for 1971.

Maintaining an unchanged dividend of 9.25 marks per 50-k share in 1970, in spite of a per cent profit, should not be interpreted as meaning that in 1971 this would be repeated, he said.

Mr Lotz did not make any firm prediction for 1971, but he expected 1971 production sales to be 17,000 million and 40 million marks this year, a first half of 1971, Volkswagen production and a rise of 6 per cent from the corresponding 1970 period, he said, without giving reasons.

he current fleet of the Volkswagen, Mr Lotz said. Arithmetically, each per-

centage point of a new revenue would cost Volkswagen 70 million marks per year, he said.

It appeared doubtful, he added, whether such an additional burden could be balanced through new price increases.

While there was tough competition in most world markets, the United States car market could still absorb more Volkswagen small cars and was particularly suited to balance sales declines elsewhere. But Mr Lotz added, prices must remain competitive.

The Volkswagen Beetle model, the company's most successful car, would be continued and not replaced by another model, Mr Lotz said.

"There will be no successor to the Beetle, and the Beetle won't die. It survived all its competitors and we'll see to it that it remains that way."

Turning to the United States car market, Mr Lotz noted that Volkswagen's share of US sales during 1970 rose to 6.3 per cent from 5.7 per cent in 1969; VW sales rose to 569,696 units from 551,386 units, while US producers' sales declined.

Demand for small cars had risen in the US, Mr Lotz said. The small models of US makers had cut their prices to attract imported cars, Mr Lotz added. Volkswagen's earlier prediction that introduction of small cars by US motor companies would help small car sales had proved right.

"But in reviewing the situation on the US market, our biggest abroad, we shouldn't overlook that Japanese auto makers are very aggressive there and their US car sales are rising at increasing speed," Mr Lotz said.

Until the effects of VAT are known, all future invitations to tender for Government contracts over £10,000, which contain a tax fluctuation clause, will include a supplementary clause indemnifying the contractor against the amount of VAT which will become directly payable on the project.

Contractors tendering for Government building and civil engineering work are to be given protection against value added tax, which the Government intends to introduce in April 1973, said the Department of the Environment in London yesterday.

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Reserve boost

Britain's sterling area partners increased their reserves by more than £800 million last year, according to figures announced yesterday by the Central Statistical Office.

CLOSING PRICES

Account: July 9
Settlement: July 20

LONDON		COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL		MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS	
BRITISH FUNDS		CORPS & BONDS		NEWSPAPERS & PAPER	
Admiralty 100.00	100.00	Admiralty 100.00	100.00	Admiralty 100.00	100.00
Army 100.00	100.00	Army 100.00	100.00	Army 100.00	100.00
Naval 100.00	100.00	Naval 100.00	100.00	Naval 100.00	100.00
Air 100.00	100.00	Air 100.00	100.00	Air 100.00	100.00
Home 100.00	100.00	Home 100.00	100.00	Home 100.00	100.00
Foreign 100.00	100.00	Foreign 100.00	100.00	Foreign 100.00	100.00
Domestic 100.00	100.00	Domestic 100.00	100.00	Domestic 100.00	100.00
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Government 100.00	100.00	Government 100.00	100.00	Government 100.00	100.00
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History 100.00	100.00	History 100.00	100.00	History 100.00	100.00
Geography 100.00	100.00	Geography 100.00	100.00	Geography 100.00	100.00
Mathematics 100.00	100.00	Mathematics 100.00	100.00	Mathematics 100.00	100.00
Science 100.00	100.00	Science 100.00	100.00	Science 100.00	100.00
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Politics 100.00	100.00	Politics 100.00	100.00	Politics 100.00	100.00
History 100.00	100.00	History 100.00	10		

SITUATIONS

Manufacturing
Director

PIONEER

FROM green fields to a £4M turnover within four years and continuing substantial growth market at home and overseas. This is the aim of a large British group launching a product range new to this country. The revolutionary process produces industrial/commercial floor covering which has exceptional properties of durability and design. Later markets lie in simulated furs and skins for clothing, footwear, and upholstery.

• HE will be responsible to the Managing Director for setting up and controlling the entire manufacturing operation on a Midlands site, with easy access to both the industrial markets in the UK and areas of outstanding beauty. The capital intensive process—already proved commercially—is based upon electrostatic deposition of fibres on polymer-based backing. A special dyeing and printing process will be involved.

• HIGH technical skills are required in the management of mechanically complex machinery or continuous production processes. A combination of both would be ideal. A professionally qualified man is needed with experience in the sensitive handling of the human resources engaged in intricate production. A background in production of plastics-based products would be an advantage. Quality standards, cost control, and service will be important.

• AGE probably 35 to 45. Remuneration negotiable to attract a man already earning out less than £5,000, who is determined to progress substantially by achievement. Car provided.

Write in complete confidence
to P. K. Brevin as adviser to the group.

JOHN TYZACK & PARTNERS
LIMITED

10 HALLAM STREET • LONDON WIN 6DJ

Managing
Director

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• RESPONSIBILITY will be to the group main board. The new company will be set up and established on a Midlands site with easy access to the industrial markets in the UK.

• AN ENTREPRENEUR will recognize unusual scope. He must be a commercially orientated businessman with a successful record of achievement and a marketing background in consumer durables—ideally also with outlets in industrial and commercial markets.

• AGE preferably around 40. Remuneration negotiable to attract a man already earning over £7,000, who is determined to reach five figures in a short time span. Location convenient to London and the Midlands.

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to P. K. Brevin as adviser to the group.

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Female P.A.
to deputy
managing
director

Company manufacturing and selling metal fastenings to a wide section of industry seeks capable female personal assistant to deputy managing director, with a prime responsibility to co-ordinate the main sales planning and activities.

This is a challenging opening which should appeal to a graduate (preferably with at least one foreign language) capable of assimilating knowledge of the company's products, its markets and its problems. Having gained that knowledge, she will work largely on her own initiative, contributing to the company's growth. Terms of employment and salary will be by negotiation; promotion prospects are excellent. Apply in confidence to the deputy managing director.



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require a Machine Tool Salesman for their Manchester Area.
Applications are invited for the above position which involves selling
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Whilst previous experience would be an advantage, applications are
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Applicants should write giving details of age, experience and qualifica-
tions to:

The Area Manager,
ALFRED HERBERT LIMITED,
Wetrick Road South, Old Trafford, Manchester, M16 0JT.

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DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEEAssistant Industrial
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Salary Scale £2,106-£2,556 (Bar)—£2,751.

Applications are invited from men with exceptional
ability and experience in the field of Industrial
Development Officer.

The main duties of the Officer will be to assist the
Industrial Development Officer in top level negotiations
with industrialists who are being attracted to the area
with a view to the establishment of new industries.
Commencing salary will be determined according to
experience and qualifications. Further particulars and
application form obtainable from the: Honorary
Secretary, Town Hall, Bury, Lancashire, must be
returned by 24th July.

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This is a new appointment, the individual selected will be
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sales administration, preferably, but not essential, in
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IN

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HET MINISTERIE VAN BUITENLANDSE ZAKEN
vraagt t.b.v. de afdeling Vertalingen eenTERMINOLOG/VERTALER
(Mnl. Vrl.) (moedertaal Engels)

die zich na een inwerkperiode, waarin hij/zij Nederlandse stukken over
een verscheidenheid van onderwerpen in het Engels te vertalen zal krijgen,
moet toelagen op terminologisch onderzoek.

Hij/zij zal—vaak in teamverband—moeten werken aan de uitbreiding van
het Nederlands-Engelse termenbestand door het terminologisch uitdiepen
van bepaalde onderwerpen en de vertalers ad hoc Engelse equivalenten
van de Nederlandse begrippen moeten leveren.

Zijn/haar bijdrage moet leiden tot tijdbesparing voor de vertalers en een
consequent terminologie gebruik in de door de afdeling vervaardigde
Engelse vertalingen.

Vereist: een voltoutde universitaire of daarmee vergelijkbare (talen)
studie; een uiterst genuanceerd gevoel voor de moedertaal; grondige
kennis van het Nederlands, van Nederland, zijn volk, geschiedenis en
maatschappelijke structuur—vroeger en nu—; passieve kennis van Frans
of Duits; als vertaler werkzaam zijn geweest.

Het niet ten volle voldoen aan een der genoemde eisen kan eventueel
worden gecompenseerd door een surplus elders (uitgezonderd v.w.b. de
moedertaal).

Standplaats 's-Gravenhage.

Salaris, afhankelijk van leeftijd en ervaring, max. f 2720,—per maand.

Premie AOW voor Rijksrekening. Vakantietoelating 6½%.

Schriftelijke sollicitaties, in het Engels of Nederlands, onder vermelding
van vac. nr. 1—1942/2903 (in linker bovenhoek van brief en enveloppe)

zenden aan de:

Rijks Psychologische dienst, Prins Mauritslaan 1 te 's-Gravenhage.

Operational Research

Branch Head — Socio-Technical Studies

This appointment, within the Directorate of Operational Research and
Analysis, will be specifically concerned with the broad assessment of socio-
technical systems of civil aviation. The work will be particularly interesting
and stimulating in view of the change and growth civil aviation is undergoing:
the social, commercial, technological and international aspects call for close
and varied involvement with managers, operators, consultants and researchers
in many parts of the world.

The Directorate, as a whole, carries out a range of operational research
investigation at management, planning, and policy levels into such areas
as re-equipment, staffing, operational safety, airspace and airport capacity,
aircraft noise and a wide range of technical problems involving international
collaboration.

Candidates should normally have a 1st or 2nd class honours degree in an
appropriate OR, scientific or mathematical subject. Some experience in OR,
management studies, or a closely related activity is essential. Knowledge of
economics and statistics is desirable, and a familiarity with the aviation world
would be an advantage. They must be able to direct research, use modern
analytical techniques, and present their findings concisely for the information
of management.

Starting salary could be above the minimum of the range £2995 to £4077
(grade of Principal Scientific Officer): non-contributory pension; location
London.

Fuller details of this appointment may be obtained by writing to the Civil
Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, or telephone
Basingstoke 28222 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1696 (24-hour
“Answerphone” service). At all times please quote S/7636/C. Closing date
23rd July 1971.

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Course pointers

● BEVERLEY: High numbers best in the draw in races up to and including a mile at this testing left-hand track which has a tough up-hill finish. Ernie Johnson, Lionel Brown and Brian Connorton are the leading jockeys, and Peter (M. H.) Easterby, Pat Roban and Sam Hall top the trainers' list. Sir Lark (7.40) did not have a clear run when second at Royal Ascot.

Trip will suit Douane

Sweet Singer (3.5) can be given another chance in the Surbiton Handicap after his third to Precious in the 1,000 Guineas. He was a Haydock last month. These two showed a little too much speed for him over seven furlongs and he is likely to be sent back to a mile, the distance over which he won at York in May.

The best bets at the other meetings of Haydock and Beverley are the 1,000 Guineas at 4/1, who should make it a really profitable day for Paul Smyth by winning on the Lancashire track and the 1,000 Guineas at 7/1 on the Yorkshire course. Sunbelle looks a particularly good bet for she was running on strongly over five furlongs at York when fourth and gets an extra furlong tonight.

TV: 2.0, 2.30, 3.5

20—SURREY TWO YEAR OLD

101	141	0	Lucky Joe (N.
114	151	0	Eusden (L. C.
121	151	0000	March Guckee
122	111	002	Quoroyal (W. A.
123	121	0000	Smari Allick III

Setting forecast: 4-6 Lucky Joe

TOTE DOUBLE: 7.10 & 8.10. T
GOING:

6 15—HORNOEA FILLIES PL
winner £512 (12 runs
1 191 001 Phoebe and
13 111 4510 Missy Horn
6 13 0000 Aswells, Wal
6 161 0 0 Bank's Flam
9 171 000 Decies Hicc
13 181 00 Cay Lyndee
15 111 00 Jolly Tunes M.
6 15 0000 Aswells, Wal
12 1101 000 Duf of Reach

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.15 & 4.15
3.45. GOING: Good

ALL RACES FROM

2	15--SUMMER	SELLING	
3	(9) 021-301	Miss Barnie C	
5	(1) 000003	Quality Proper	
6	161 000004	Golden Hawke	
8	121 0000-03	Nloodomuu J	
9	141 0100-00	Steak Noses	
0	161 0-00200	Vivacious Boy	

[illegible]

2 30 Weisb Fell (n.b.)
3 05 Sweet Singer

3 35—VICTORIA HANDICAP: 3-Y-O:
401 (7) 0010-04 Hill Command 1G. A
404 (4) 0010-331 Sealion affixz Purv

SELECTIONS

7 40 Breeders Dream
2 10 First Court
2 40 Hermon Flush
J 10 Lablanka

Railways M H. Easterby 7-4 E. Johnson
Brentwood Gray 7-4 E. Appt
Loyal Scot Elvey 7-0 McInnes
Lucky Bird Danys Smith 7-0 S. Byrne 17;
Stevens Wainwright 7-0 17

SELECTIONS

Fondler	3 45 Honourabin	
	4 15 Rambling Rose	
	4 48 Sea Music	

STAKES HANDICAP; 3-Y-O; 1m; win-
B runneraf.
Honourable (2F) T. Weigh 8-8
 w. Battle (8F) H. Leader 7-9
 P. Piggett
 Gossip Column (6lb ex) S. Hall 7-5
 G. Johnson

[illegible]

New plan for elimination in handicaps

4 15 DOUANE (nap)
4 45 Cannabis

11m: wloser E214 (2 runners).

J. Pope, uni Murfess 8-12 ... G. Lewis
orthrop: Wm 7-11 ...

results

SALISBURY

2 0 (11m: 1. GANIEL, Ron Hult-
chinson 15-2 co-1st; 2. Kiamperer
16-1; 3. Lawrence Ruff 15-2 co-1st.
SP: 6 Litterio, 0 Windsor.
Music: 12 Carleous, 16 Chadwick.
Song: 20 Summer Dance, 35 Pallaro.
J. Q. Q. 11 of 11. Total: 318, 126.
14p, 12p. Dual F: 7-3p, 610 read.
Em. 10, 34-5

2 30 (5:35) 1 SALLUST, J. Mercer

69p. (10 ran). 3m & 3.3s.
3.85 (61): 1. WINKO. C. Moss
7-12. 2. Buba 15-2 Javi. 3. Slow for
Loverd. 4. 7-12. 5. 10-11. 6. 10-11.
Gabline. 6. Evecis. 30 others. I.R.
Aoshush AL Qat. Total: 95p. 15p. 14p.
10-11. Dual F: EL4w. (9 ran). 1m.

4.15 (87): 1. YOUNG AND FOOL-
SH. P. Durr (15-11): 2. Snow "Iri
7-11: 3. Grace! Charter. 16-4 Javi.
4. 7-11. 5. 10-11. 6. 10-11. Llam.
O Royal Game. 14 5-10. 35 others
J. Powney. NK: same. Total: EL28:
99p. 25p. 18p. 12 rai. 1m 14s.

4.45 (12m): 1. MISTY LIGHT. L.
10-11. 2. 10-11. 3. 10-11. 4. 10-11.
Primocut 11-12: 1. SPY 11-2 Gallup-
Penel. 12 Goud Q'ran Sess. 16
Hep. 10-11. 50 others. IF Armstrong

[illegible]

of respect never before accepted in Britain. "Young Cons," son of "Old Coos" who toured England with the West Indies team of 1806, was the most exciting cricketer of the inter-war period. No cricketer of modern times was more likely to change the course of a match at any level. He was a hitter of sharp eye and immense power; a fast bowler who could vary the highest pace with a well-bidden slower

Gloucestershire at Old Trafford, where all the crowd will be on the side of the big battalions. It is all too easy to say that Gloucestershire are Procter and ten others. In fact, they beat Surrey, who carry more talent than any of her county in the country, largely through the efforts of Nicholls, Green, and

[illegible]

Two impressions of the late Learie Constantine

A cricketer of his race and climate

with merely convinced determination, passion, and all the sadness in his eyes, bummer.

Those who watched Leatrice Constance play, never forgot the color quality of her performance. Of average height, wide shouldered, with a body that seemed to be made of iron at immense speed, bent, picked and threw with such flexible ease that her limbs might have been composed of rubber.

And personal bittor of Constance, I could feel the terrificity of her emotions. Her voice was easy, line, spontaneous, generated. The bismanship of natural blood, nerve, intuition, and the mercifulness of her. Yet to all the annihilation of agency there was a certain friendly geniality, as of a lovely animal, that made her cruelty as it is intended only playfully to pass.

Such cricket is, of course, a

and deep, both have considerable ability in the field, and if Warwick is the less powerful bowler, the side they have conceded the foot quite effectively in this season's county championships, Gibbs is bowling better than he has ever done before in England. Ifabdulla is four times the bowler

The only worries for the Lions at forward are first that Geoff Evans will be playing his final season as an article of faith from London as a replacement, and secondly that their loose forwards are in danger of being overworked. This is because Of the party's wing forwards Mick Hipwell and Derek Quinlan are suffering from swollen tendons which limit their time in clearing up. Such is the worry about them that Rodger Arnell has reserved loose forward as a contingency, used to replace himself in case he is needed to step out as replacement.

The Lions team for Saturday is:

C. W. V. D. C.	D. J. G. A.
G. W. M. S.	P. H. B.
J. R. T.	S. P. L.
M. K. F.	R. E. N.
L. J. H.	B. J. W.
H. J. S.	F. J. M.
K. J. P.	A. J. D.
N. J. G.	E. J. B.
O. J. C.	I. J. A.
P. J. F.	J. J. S.
Q. J. L.	K. J. M.
R. J. H.	L. J. P.
S. J. D.	M. J. T.
T. J. B.	N. J. G.
U. J. A.	O. J. C.
V. J. S.	P. J. F.
W. J. M.	Q. J. L.
X. J. P.	R. J. H.
Y. J. T.	S. J. D.
Z. J. B.	T. J. B.

A determined but humble pathfinder

complaints, twice runners-up and every game receipt for all players. His records were less impressive, but significant than the skill he brought into local coaching, for he was a true believer in the coloured people in the area, and the dignity he granted for his race through his playing.

He used his deserved earnings as a cricketer to study and to improve himself, and that of all coloured people in the area, and as a result of his position of honour rarely equalled by his reactionary opponents. His pride in his knighthood and his bearing for his people, for himself, he dealt his friends a breathtaking dig in the ribs and said in that gently husky voice: "You know I'm still Learie to you." He still is.

Gelying ordinary technical and tactical knowledge was a perpetual presence in the field, an ubiquitous force. The crowd could not take their eyes from him. And of the few who were, one, a prevailing, intellectual and charming man and personality. He will go down in history as one of the first, as well as one of the greatest, sons of the West Indies.

Problems for Gloucester

Problems for Gloucester

[illegible]

Oxford Univ. v. Notts

LEAFORD UNIVERSITY—First Innings	
A. K. G. Jones c Frost b	111
Harris	111
G. A. Robinson	82
R. L. Surdam b c	12
Frost	5
P. May c Frost b Harris	5
P. R. Carroll out	10
Estrin (b, 3, b, 3, w)	10
Total (for 4 dees.)	251
Fall of wickets: 99, 122, 144, 221.	
Bowling: M. Taylor 26-7-47-0, W.	
24-6-42-0, G. A. Robinson 23-6-33-0,	
121-27-0, P. May 18-6-27-1, R.	
Surin 21-6-50-2, Frost 5-0-13-1.	

OTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Second Innings
M. J. Harris not out 10
C. Brier not out 5

[illegible]

RUGBY UNION

Youthful challenge for Lions' backs

[illegible]

